The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. II NO. 164 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
11th July	China*	9000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette	9000	Medina	12500
1st ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
29th ,,	Arabia	9000	....	..
26th Sept.	China	8000	Malwa	11000
12th ,,	Himalaya	7000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
26th ,,	Persia	9000	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
10th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
24 ,,	Marmora	10500	....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
7th Nov.	Arabia	8000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
21st ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
28th ,,	China	8000	Medina	12500
5th Dec.	Persia	9000	....	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
26th ,,				

This vessel will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia	8,000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
20th ,,	Mantua	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st ,,	China*	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia	9000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malgolia	10000
30th ,,	India	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd July	14th July
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	4th ,,	14th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	10th ,,	24th ,,
Kuis Maru	M. Nakamura	3806	20th ,,	7th Aug.
Perakmaru	S. Iwasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Hsien Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
26 CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9236	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8300	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
[SPRING 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb	9th Feb.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6545	..	..
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	3rd March.	17th Mar.
City of Paris .... A&C	9239	15th ,,	..
City of Lahore .. &C	6947	24th ,,	29th Mar.
Trafford Hall C.	5321	..	..
City of Manchest ..e*	5551	31st ,,	..
City of Nagpur .. A&C	750	12th April	14th Apr.
A New Steamer . A&C	..	21st ,,	..
City of Benares .. A&C	6984	..	27th ,,
City of Marseilles.. A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	7th June	..

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd class

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED) IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1883.

Special Policies and Low Quotaons for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH;—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1695. Thur. 16th July about 9 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Fri. 17th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons on Thursday the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons on Thursday the 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA 3305	Saturday	11th July
†PENTAKOTA 3418	Thursday	23rd July
*PURNEA 3506	,,	6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA ...3413 ...	,,	20th Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
11th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS
1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	18th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

3—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN
ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.

NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.

JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS

EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER

WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT

ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Penglai	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Horaby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE MOTOR UNION.

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS.
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2253. Tel. Address "Bolfin"
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

HOW TO WRITE EANSSAY with 80 sample essays by W. T. WEBB, As. 12 W. N. Mulgaokar & Co., Book-sellers, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3190

FRENCH INSTITUTE:—New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening July 16. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2989

ACCOMMODIOUS stable STALLS with Syces' quarters are available for hire, in Fort near Messrs. Graham and Co. Apply J. E. MISTRY c/o Central Bank, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort. 2010

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

FRESH PORK SAUSAGES made daily, GREATLY APPRECIATED at annas 12 per lb. Roast Pork, Corned Beef. Upcountry orders invited. James Cornell, Prince's Dock. 2988B

KASHMIR LADY TOURIST conducting two ladies through Kashmir would be glad to hear of one or two others. Starting about 1st of August.
Miss. MIDDLETON WRIGHT,
Gulmarg, Kashmir 3192

£ 2 to £ 20 given for excellent essays and short stories wanted by several Foreign monthlies by August 31, on Love, Fashion, Character, etc. Send one anna stamp for special application from India Library Agency, Delhi. 3102

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos 1011

PADLOCKS DEFLANCE DETECTOR of special hardened brass, 6 levers crypto rivetted and concussion proof. Any tampering frustrated, levers becoming hung. To remove obstruction insert the proper key as directed. 2in., Rs. 6; 2½in., Rs. 7-8; 3in., Rs. 9.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately CHILDREN'S NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS. Good salary. Hills in summer Apply stating age, experience, natioanlity terms and with photo and copies of testimonials (if possible) to Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3173

WANTED—a LADY DOCTOR—graduate of a University for the Zenana Hospital, Jamnagar, apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials and stating terms.
N. K. KALLIANWALLA,
Chief Medical Officer,
3145 Nawanagar State.

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED—Draughtsmen who can make plans from rough sketches, do tracings and take out estimate.
Selected candidates will be appointed on Rs. 50 for one months probation, after which the scale of pay will be fixed between Rs. 50 and 70 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Men with previous experience in the Military Works Services will be preferred Applicants should forward copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Delhi District. 2006

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E7.

WANTED.

WANTED FORD 4-seater, 2nd hand. In perfect running order, not more than two years old.—CAPT. L. REYNOLDS, I.M. S., Dehra Dun Cantonment. 2008

WANTED for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Obstetric Nurse salary Rs. 80, with board and lodging. House Surgeon—Apply PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE with testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required. 2005

WANTED Employment by a LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Sound experience. Excellent testimonials, willing to start on Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 533, care of this paper.

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 898

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 3117

WANTED—For an Arts College at Lahore. (a) An experienced and first Class M.A. in English, to teach the B.A. Classes. Salary Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem. (b) An experienced M.A. in History or Economics to teach B.A. Classes. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to "X." c/o, The "Bombay Chronicle." 3174

WANTED known the INDIA LITERARY AGENCY, Delhi, being the first and most useful office for authors, poets, essayists, songwriters, Editors, Publishers, etc., Special attention to students and unknown beginners. Enclose stamp for terms. 3102

WANTED by a young Hindoo gentleman of both business and service in Bombay a loan of Rs. 500/-; Rs. 600/- will be returned with interest exactly after a year of receipt of loan by an instalment of Rs 50/- per month regularly on the 12th of each month. Good security and high references of character. Apply to Box no. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3184

SURVEYORS required at once for work in Poona. Pay Rs. 65 to 100 according to qualifications, plus cycle allowance. Must have been accustomed to accurate work and the carrying out of surveys of land and buildings and plotting from own field book. Only experienced men need, apply stating age and qualifications in own hand writing to THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR to Government, Poona. 3186

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—
AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v.a Mhow.

A fully qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN required for the Baroda State Railway office Applicants must be neat, quick and accurate workers, able to design take out quantities and prepare Estimates. Salary Rs. 160 per mensem with biennial increment of Rs. 20 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 200. Applications to be addressed to—
The Engineer-in-Chief,
For Railway and Communications,
3181 Baroda.

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops, O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow 2228

WANTED an Engineer-Secretary for the Mussoorie Municipality. Salary Rs. 450 per mensem with Rs. 30 Horse allowance.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, up to the 31st August, 1914. The successful candidate will be required to take over the work on 1st April, 1915, but should be prepared to arrive two or three months earlier to gain local experience.
By Order,
A. ANDERSON, Captain,
Secretary and Engineer,
Municipal Board,
2008 Mussoorie.

WANTED.

WANTED.—immediately GODOWN about 36 ft. by 24 ft. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3172

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either abdar or bearer. Pay rupees twenty (Rs. 20) per mensem.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 2009

WANTED—For Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, a really good SHORT-HAND-WRITER TYPIST. No learners need apply.
Apply with certificates, etc., to the REGISTRAR of the Court. 2010

WANTED by a young energetic man a post as CUSTOMS CLERK in Import or Export Firm. Having experience for six years especially in machinery. Apply stating salary to Box No. 727 c/o. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3187

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

REQUIRED by European Firm LADY SHORTAND TYPIST, on progressive salary. Previous Office experience is desirable but not estential if applicant is capable and energetic. Apply to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3197

WANTED a person to read to a gentleman for 2 or 4 hours per day. Write stating convenient hours, monthly salary expected, taste for reading particular subject etc. to Box No. 730 c/o Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3196

WANTED.—An Additional Professor of English, specially for correcting Composition Exercises, etc., pay Rs. 125, and a Professor of Philosophy, pay up to Rs. 150 per month, for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore. Apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Dyal Singh College Trust Society.
3046

WANTED an experienced Travelling Inspector of Accounts. Only those who have held independent charge, of a District need apply. Commencing salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Apply by letter in the first instance, to CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach Calcutta. 2007

WANTED an energetic capitalist to be a working Partner with one having 12 years' experience, in a local manufacturing business yielding guaranteed 40 per cent. First Rupees Ten thousand would suffice to experimentally prove in a couple of months how profitable and safe it is. After satisfaction, Partner is bound to invest 1 lakh rupees. It may be extended even to 10 lakhs, but one having at least 1 lakh, need apply to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3147

WANTED—for immediate engagement on the Uganda Railway Administration four surveyors for Railway Location. The candidates must be proficient with field instruments, and experienced in setting out Railway Alignment. Salary Rs. 300/- monthly with free quarters. One year's agreement. Selected candidates must join service at once. Free second class passage both ways.
Only those who have worked on Railway Surveys need apply with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3152

WANTED at once, for the Meston High School, Ramnagar, Benares State, the following teachers:—
Assistant Head Master, (Graduate Strong in Science and Mathematics) Rs. 150—10—200; B. A. (Strong in History) Rs. 70—4—90; B. A. (Strong in English) Rs. 60—4—80; Inter Rs. 40—4—60; Two Matric. (or equivalent examination) passed men Rs. 30—4—50; Drawing Master Rs. 40—4—60; Head Pandit Rs40—4—60; 2nd Pandit Rs. 20—2—30; Head Moulvi Rs. 40—4—60; 2nd Moulvi Rs. 20—2—30; Two vernacular Normal Trained men Rs. 20—2—30:
No application shall be entertained from persons who are not trained or have had no experience of teaching in recognised schools.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned.
B. SEN ROY, M.A.,
Head Master,
Meston High School 2007

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Upright grand PIANO, by RUD IBACH. Original cost Rs. 1,100. Reasonable offer accepted. Piano on view at MESSRS. ROSE AND CO., Rampart Row. 3185

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture etc. in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

FOR SALE ENCYCLOPOEDIA BRITANNICA 11th (latest) edition, 28 volumes, with index sheeps skin, India Paper cost Rs. 500/- will sell for 425/- Apply Box No. 729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3189

TO BE LET.

TO SUBLET, DAVAR VILLA, Bandra, Sea side reasonable terms. Apply M. V. MERCHANT, Secretariat, Bombay or Dosi Villa, Bandra. 3143

ON HIRE.—1 Brougham and 1 Victoria with good horses and syces on monthly payment. Apply for particulars to VITHALRAO, care of Lawrence and Sons, Girgaum. 3193

TO LET—Mount Road, Mazagon, Top Floor containing 3 Large Rooms, 3 Small, 2 Bath-rooms and a kitchen. Apply Mrs. DO ROZARIO, Mazagon, Tram Terminus. 3149

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 696 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating	Rs. 1,27,00,000
Sixty Years	Rs. 88,25,000
Thirty Years	Rs. 38,75,000

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs, namely—
(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.
(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.
5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan" as the case may be.
7. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be issued can be seen.
8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
9. In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.
By order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Hari Krishna Gokhale, and Balkrishna Anantset Borde of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any right title interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, motgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 90 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate lying and being at Kamatipura 5th Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 474 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3247, 3248, 3248 New No. 10103 Old Survey Nos. 4830, 4831, 1/4831 and New Survey No. 5690 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1460 and Street Nos. 46 and 52 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the said Kamatipura 5th Street, on the South by a Sweeper's passage, on the East by a passage and the house of Gordhan Bhanji and on the West by the property of Yessoji Vithoba.
Dated this 9th day of July 1914.
PAYNE & Co.,
3191 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI DOSSIBAI wife of PIROSHA DINSHA DAVAR has contracted to sell to our client Khoja Punja Mahomed the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.
ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Northbrook Street (formerly called Portuguese Street) without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 164 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2510 New No. 9530 Old Survey No. 1/348A and New Survey No. 5066 under tenure quit, and ground rent and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 7780-81 Street Nos. 146-48-1 and bounded on or towards the North by the house formerly of Parvatibai wife of Kanaya Nimdram but now of Mohandas Pranjiwandas Ganjawalla on or towards the East by the said Northbrook Street formerly called Portuguese Street on or towards the South by the house formerly of Haribhai Shankar but now of Jamnadas Ambara and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Dated this 10th day of July 1914.
BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & CO.,
3194 Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTETE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Anant Vasudev Kumta late of Bombay Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons .....Deceased.
Venkatrao Vasudev Kumtekar of Bombay Goud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the Bombay Chronicle Office residing at Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay the brother of the deceased for the use and benefit of his nephew Vasudev Anant a minor and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHAI DAVAR KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Seal of High Court of Bombay.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
The 7th day of July 1914.
(Sd) Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHA RAMDAS PURSHOTAMDAS late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a broker in jewellery .....Deceased.
BAI GODAVARIBAI widow of the said Ramdas Purshotamdas deceased of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of July 1914.
Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
3198 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of District Engineer under the Midnapore District Board, on a monthly salary of Rs. 500-20-600, with Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.
The candidates must be qualified under the rules published with Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated the 20-12-1901, as amended by Notifications Nos. 644 T, L. S. G. and 1781 L. S. G., dated the 4-7-11 and the 12-12-12, respectively, vide page 277 of Colliers Local Self Government Hand Book, 5th Edition, and the two amending Notifications cited above.
Applications must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the Midnapore District Board, and superscribed "Applications for the appointment of District Engineer," and should be accompanied by certificates of age, Educational and Engineering qualifications, and of satisfactory work and conduct during 5 years, during which the applicant held charge of important works, which should be enumerated, and testimonials, if any, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the applicant being unsuccessful.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant.
W. B. THOMSON,
Chairman,
District Board, Midnapore.
District Board,
Midnapore, 2nd July, 1914. 2009

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1914.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, from 1st August to 10th October, 1914.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... Rs. 15
N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club Race Course, Poona, or at the Gates
3 No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... Rs. 2
SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... Rs. 1-0
Lady ..... Rs. 0-8
Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only
PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY

	First Class	Second Class.
With admision to Grand Stand and 1st ... Enclosure	Rs. 15-0	Rs 10-0
Without admission to Grand Stand and ... 1st Enclosure	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 8-0
With admission to 2nd Enclosure.	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 8-8

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.
Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes on application to the Secretary at the Turf Club Office before Saturday, July 25th, 1914.
J. E. HUGHES, *Major*,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Race Course, Poona, 1st July, 1914. 2947

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET, NEAR MULJEE JETHA MARKET.
Under instruction from Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and Hajisni Ashadbai widow of Haji Hassam Dada and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sallebhai. Moola Lookmanji, Nomanbhai Moola Lookmanji and Moola Lookmanji Karimbhai and under and by virture of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated 24th day of September 1910, executed by the said Sallebhai Moola Lookmanji and others in favour of the said Haji Haji Ahmed Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and another Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th day of July 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot the following landed properties on the premises.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurements 274 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old Nos. 130-174, New Noc. 1059 and A/1058, Old Survey Nos. 98 and 98, and New Survey Nos. 1/1591 and 2/1591 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 241, and Street Nos. 10-18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the mortgagors hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property of the late Lukhmidas Khimji on or towards the North by the property of the said Lukhmidas Khimji partly by the property of Harichand Rupchand and partly by the property of Paranmanandas Narthubhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 174, New No. 1471, Old Survey No. 98, New Survey No. 4/1591 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 240 (2) and Street No. 6-8 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Esmailji Chatriwalla, on or towards the West by the property of the said mortgagors hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the North by the property of Parmanandas Nathoobhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office No. 25, in Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as single and double glass door almiras, writing and dressing tables, hatstands, wall-brackets, wall clocks, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, show cases, marble topped tables teapoys etc.

By order of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld.:—2 complete suits, 2 coats, 2 pants and 1 sweater.

By order of the Bank Concerned:—

2 cases white, red and green copper foils: each case containing 200 books, each book containing 100 leaves.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the acting official assignee and the assignee of the estate of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Keshrimal Balchand, Insolvent:—On account and risk of the partnership transaction in respect of the following pearls between Keshrimal Balchand and Balubhai Jesingbhai:—

7 bundles of pearls, containing 209 strings weighing about 260 chaws.

Re:—Ebrahim Ali Mahomed, Insolvents:—Iron safe, gadla, takias, mehta box, etc.

Re:—Latiff Mitha and others:—

1 case loose tea, and tins of Nelson's tea, one lot of tins of Aniline colours, pad-locks, umbrellas, one lot Hosiery and Jackets and one case sewing thread, one iron safe, gadlas takias, mehta box etc.

Re:—Madhowrao Pandoorang Nagvekar:—Glass door almiras, book cases, chest-of-drawers, writing tables, panel door cupboards, wall-clock etc.

1 Rubber-tyred Shigram.

1 Handsome and strong Arab horse.

At 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

2 Rubber-tyred Victorias.

2 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis.

1 Rubber-tyred Brougham.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Minerva motor cycle in working order.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.).

Several gents' new and second-hand bicycles.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 17TH JULY, 1914, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

On FRIDAY, the 17th July 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at "West Villa," Cuffe Parade Road, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood plane and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner, waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinetc, corner cabinets, fancy tiled teapoy, marble top tables, rich engravings, rich table ornaments and vases sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., wall clocks, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almiras, Jost Radio fan, iron single and double bedsteads, sewing machine, dressing and wash-mand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, drilling machines, grinding machine, rich glass and porcelain ware, plated ware, ice-box with refrigerator etc: The property of M. J. Giles Esq., the Superintendent of Bombay Police and others.

At 4-30 p.m., (S.T.).

1 Arab Horse (14 by 2) 1 Austrian Horse and 2 Motor Cars by well-known makers.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, The Administrator-General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Wamonrao M. Oodwadawala, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday, the 28th July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased, such as gold ornaments such as chandanhar, chheda, kirkanthi, thusi, kadas, rings, sleeve links, buttons, lavangias, pearl nose-ring, pearl ear-rings, pearl kaps, pearl lavangias, and silver ornaments such as sanklas, kandora, toe-rings, patties, tray, attardani, vatka goolabdani, and gold watch etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 11th July, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, in El. Circle Fort near Kemp & Co., Jewellery and the rich teak black wood, office and household furniture consisting of dining tables, arm and armless chairs, dressing chest of drawers, meat safe, Dirty cloth basket, phonographs, records, writing, washing and dressing tables, drawing room tapestry lined suites, marble top tables, single and double door almyrahs, reclining sofas, iron and wooden bedsteads show cases, fancy cabinets, easy chairs, wall brackets, etc. etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 Collard and Collard piano.

1 complete last edition Encyclopaedia.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The balance jewellery of the sale of 9th July, such as diamond and manek butis pearl bangles, pearl botton, rings, uprings marguns of diamonds, manek and pana, besides several other articles of jewellery.

D'LAL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th, July.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD-WILL OF THE ENGLISH HOTEL TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FURNITURE STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC., BELONGING TO IT.

In pursuance of directions given to Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla in an order made on the 11th day of June, 1914, in Suit No. 555 of 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the said Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla to sell by Public Auction, on the premises in Bastian Road, Ravelin Street, Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.). in one lot, the good-will of the business of the English Hotel, and the right to the use of the name together with all the furniture, stock-in-trade, crockery, cutlery, plate, linen and other articles and effects used in connection with the business of the said Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Attorneys for the said Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla, at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant 3-30 P. M., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, easy chair, teakwood cupboard, table looking glass deck chair, hat-stand, lamps oil blackwood bedstead, brass polish tins, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

4 Cases Key rings.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION sale of Building Materials. Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the property situate at the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sales room the following.

By order of the concerned and on accout and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Mahomed and Sons.

M & S Bombay 3952 No. 10 1 case woolen and silk tweed.

3961 No. 15.

1 case 9 gladstone bags size 22in. 24in, 26in, and 42 dozen loom collars.

On account of the concerned:—

1 case 29 pieces bobbin net 72in., 108in., width.

3 cases each 150 pieces white bobbin ne 13in. width.

On account of the shippers:—

4 bales each 300 pieces cotton blankets

6 bales s. h. clothing containing: Morning coats, frock coats, men's and youth's over coats g's jackets and g's ulsters.

2 cases piece-goods containing:—

2 pieces italian cotton coating double width.

6 pieces donegal tweed 60in. by 13, 19, 28, 32 yds. piece.

17 pieces dongal tweed single width 4 to 6 yds. piece.

25 pieces, cashmere, coating etc., of various pattern 3 to 10 yds. piece.

On account of the makers to close the account.

3 english safes, size 32in. by 20in. by 20in., 34in. by 22in. by 22in., 36in. by 24in. by 24 in.

On account of the concerned 1 s. h. chub's safe size 26in. by 24in. by 24in.

On account of the concerned 5 cases each 3 gross empty bottles.

10 pieces woollen carpets made at Khandala Mission school different sizes and assorted pattern.

On account of the concerned:—

1 case pad locks 1 case glass bead buttons, Joseph Gillot steel pen boxes, sewing machines, etc.

Furniture and sample goods.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, a quantity of piece goods, cycles, sundries and the following furniture.

Property of E. Taylor Esq., head cutter to Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., consisting of furniture by Roberts, Devji Canji and others such as drawing room Chesterfield easy chairs cabinets, dining table for 8 men, chairs, specially made Ratnagiri folding sideboard, Curzon chair, real mahogany palm stands with brass pots, iron beds, brass bed (double) very little used, dressing and writing table, verandah benches, piano stool, glassware and baby's cart, etc., etc.

Property of concerned:—Drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, sewing machine, hatstands, bookcases and stands, iron baby's cot, marble top tables, tiles teapoys phonographs and records, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

7-14A. gold watches.

1 case 216 packets assorted colours.

1 lot rolled gold, antique silver and metal watches.

By order of the Bombay Motor Taxi Cab Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, The American Automobile Co.

3 Taxi Cab Motors with accessories complete.

AT 3-30 p.m.

Several gent.'s bicycles by different makers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

CHARNI ROAD.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

WITH

Prize Matinees Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

EXCLUSIVE BOOKING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY A HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY.

In presenting this film to our patrons we take this oppurtunity of pointing out that in this picture the public of Bombay are shown the many and varied customs, habits and dresses of the Magyar People.

EVERY SCENE "A PERFECT PICTURE"

EVERY ACTOR "A POLISHED ARTISTE"

The Story is PUBLISHED BY PATHE' FRERES.

OUR FULL PROGRAMME

1. IN THE LION'S CAGE DRAMA
2. PATHE'S GAZETTE TOPICAL
3. A HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY DRAMA
4. MAX CURES CINEMANIA. COMIC

6000 FEET OF DRAMA, COMEDY & NEWS.

VISIT OUR THEATRE.

We do not claim to have the finest show on earth but we had got the reputation of showing the best picture in Bombay.

WHAT WE HAVE—WE HOLD.

POPULAR PRICES.

THE DUCHESS' DIAMONDS!

Exposing a deeply lain Plot to rob a rich Duchess of her Precious Diamonds.

A FILM WORTH SEEING AT THE OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

To-Night! To-Night!!

It depicts a sensational Detective Drama.

A Count and Countess are Real Culprits.

Every Saturday and Sunday Matinee Show with valuable Prizes 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30. (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

General Manager Mr. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT.

A Big Popular Success

Mr. VAL VOUSDEN

The genial Irish entertainer in his famous character studies, as performed before the Late King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Vousden the man of many voices. His imaginary struggle with an Irish terrier is sheer delight. Vousden submits one of the most refined and versatile entertainment ever seen in Bombay.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF

MDLLE LYGIE

THE QUEEN OF LIGHT

In her beautiful and butterfly and serpentine dances with Entrancing Electrical effects. The color schemes in these dances are triumphs of real artistry.

GOING STRONGER THAN EVER!

Mr. DAN CLIFFORD

The smart comedien with a voice. Clifford's songs are this time even cleverer than on his last visit. Don't miss his "Ragtime Adventures," with a motor cycle and his A. B. C. of sport will delight the whole of sporting Bombay. Clifford is that rarity on the Music Hall that can safely be dubbed

"REFRESHING AND ORIGINAL."

The Great Story of Our Youth!

"ROBINSON CRUSOE."

told in three vigcrous parts and exciting parts.

The film version of this famous story will be of immense interest and delight to young and old. Staged and produced regardless of expense.

"The Tramps Dream." Our special film dance.

The Excelsior Comedies fresh from Home and shown for the first time.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

and Satirical Cartoons.

The world's latest news in picture and satire.

To-morrow at 4-30 p.m.

OUR EDUCATIONAL MATINEE

Special Films.

Robinson Crusoe and Thoughtlessness.

Prices Re 1, ans. 8 and 4.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A Brilliant Coloured Drama.

THE DUKE'S TALISMAN.

4,000 Feet-Completely Coloured.

An intensely powerful and thrilling story dealing with the revolutionary period at the beginning of the Nineteenth century. It is not only strong in incident but is excellently staged, and the outdoor scenes set in delightful surroundings.

AUGMENTED BY A STRONG PROGRAM.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

A NEW MONTHLY

THE CRUCIBLE.

1st issue Early in July, 1914.

EDITED BY

RAMDAS CRISHNA

A LITERARY JOURNAL OF LIBERAL THOUGHT.

The Review will contain special sections devoted to Women's interests and Rational Reading.

Foreign 12 sh.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 6.

STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Postage Free.

Sample Copy, As. 12.

For particulars Address:—

THE EDITOR,
THE 'CRUCIBLE' OFFICE,
19, Canning Road, Allahaba.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

MATINEE TO-DAY 4-30.

FIRST SHOW 6-30

NO 10 O'CLOCK SHOW TO-NIGHT

THE GOLDEN ATHLONES

The Statues in Gold.

The audience were dumb with amazement last night.

Nothing ever like it in BOMBAY BEFORE

VIVANTE AND VIVANTI

Comedy Knockabouts Laugh and grow fat seeing these merry folks.

THE SIX HUXHAMS

Fun in Ragtime Restaurant. The audience positively refused to let them leave the stage.

THE LATEST ARTISTE.

ELSIE COLLINS

Comedienne

Direct from the London Halls.

THE EMPIRE FOUR

The Harmony Makers.

THE GAIETY PICTURES

Come early to-night.

POPULAR PRICES.

DANCES.

MELLE SINGY, who has now returned to Bombay, will continue to give lessons in Boston, One. Step, Tango, Argentin, Maxixe, Bresillienne at the Taj Mahal hotel, in sitting room No. 451, daily.

Please communicate direct. 3195

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
in course of increase to ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Uncalled Capital ..... £ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14 ..... £ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,979
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

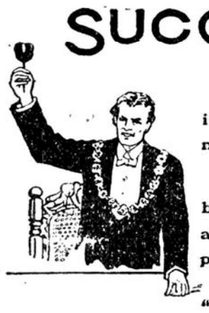
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd.,

CALCUTTA.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRHS—

Syrup of Vasaka. Vasaka—Adulsa or Ardusa—(*Adhotoda Vasika*) has a considerable reputation all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, and is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." Our Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest extent It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c. as. **10** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tolu.—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup Calcii Hypophosphites.—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of Lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. **1** per 6 oz. phial.

FOR NERVOUS & MUSCULAR DEBILITY—

'Asvan' (*compound Elixir of aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay Old Age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effect. Rs. **1/8** per pint bottle.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct

FROM

Agents: **NATIONAL AGENCY,**

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS.

PAIN-RUB

But what do you gain if you have pain in anyp art of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism gout, neuralgia, lumbago or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of **LAOCOON PAIN-RUB** from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub.

See that you get **PAIN-RUB** and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists;

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India,"

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Latest Creation of V. Kigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

5th Sunday after Trinity, 12th July.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F. Hymns, 272, 165, 315, 273; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Hymns 218, 280, 537. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m., On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church. Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujrati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra, Hill.—Chalain: Rev. H. Martindale 11 a.m., Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B. D. 9-30 a.m., Morning Joint Service. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., afternoon service. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—

"COMMERCE" DEFAMATION CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

On Thursday last, Mr. W. S. Marshall, Presidency Magistrate, Georgetown, Madras, passed orders in the case of defamation brought by Mr. Gurusawmy Iyah, Public Accountant, against Mr. A. B. Brown, Editor of "Commerce," a weekly journal published in Calcutta, the particulars of which have already appeared from time to time in these columns.

In the course of his judgment His Worship observed that the complainant's case was that he, as auditor of the accounts of the United India Life Assurance Company, Limited, Madras, audited the accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1913, and submitted his report on the 16th February, 1914. On the 11th March, 1914, in its issue of that date "Commerce" published the article, Exhibit A (the article in question had already been published in these columns).

After quoting the article His Worship proceeded:—

It could not be gainsaid that the portion of the article contained remarks that would certainly not do the auditor referred to any good and the previous article in the issue of "Commerce" dated 4th March, made it clear that the complainant was that auditor. It was, moreover, apparent from the whole of the correspondence and the admissions of Mr. Rajagopala Iyer, who appeared for the complainant that those observations were made under a misconception.

The complainant, of course, did submit a report in which he claimed to have complied with the requirements of the law, but the report of the Directors forwarded to "Commerce" contained nothing but the bald certificate on which the remarks were based. The complainant now showed that he did not even authorise the printing of this certificate, but in the absence of any other report from the auditor as required by Rule 12 referred to, and in the face of the fact that the Report was signed by the Chairman, Directors and Manager of the company, His Worship did not think the accused or the writer of the article could be considered to have acted *"without due care and attention"* in stating that *"Examined and found correct in conformity with law."* Therefore, the comments complained of came to be made by a mistake.

NO MALICE SHOWN.

No malice on the part of the accused was shown or claimed. It was also conceded that the article was written for the *public good* and this was clear from the article itself and required no admission from the complainant. His Worship, therefore, failed to see where the commission of an offence came in for, according to Section 79 of the Indian Penal Code, nothing was an offence which was done by any person, who by reason of a mistake of fact in good faith, believed himself to be justified by law in doing it. That the accused and his correspondent were led into the blunder by the Directors and the Manager of the Company was perfectly clear on the evidence. The good faith of the accused was also quite apparent from the letter (Ex. F.) he had written to the complainant. In this the accused had offered to rectify his mistakes and explained how he came to make them; but the complainant had placed this offer aside and had come into Court for reasons His Worship found it hard to understand, if he merely wished to clear himself as his Vakil asserted. The accused also took up another position and this to show that though he did not have the auditor's report before him, when he published the article in question, his remarks were justified as the complainant did not even in his full report comply with the provisions of Rule 12.

His Worship was of opinion that the complainant on his own admission, could not be said to have strictly complied with the requirements of the rule and the criticism of his work as auditor in his respect could not form the subject of a charge under section 500 of I. P. C. inasmuch as no man could be allowed to claim that a reputation he did not rightly possess had been injured. It was however, unnecessary, for His Worship to go further with this question, as he was of opinion that the article was published *in good faith, for the public good*, under a mistake of fact, and could not amount to an offence. His Worship accordingly discharged the accused under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

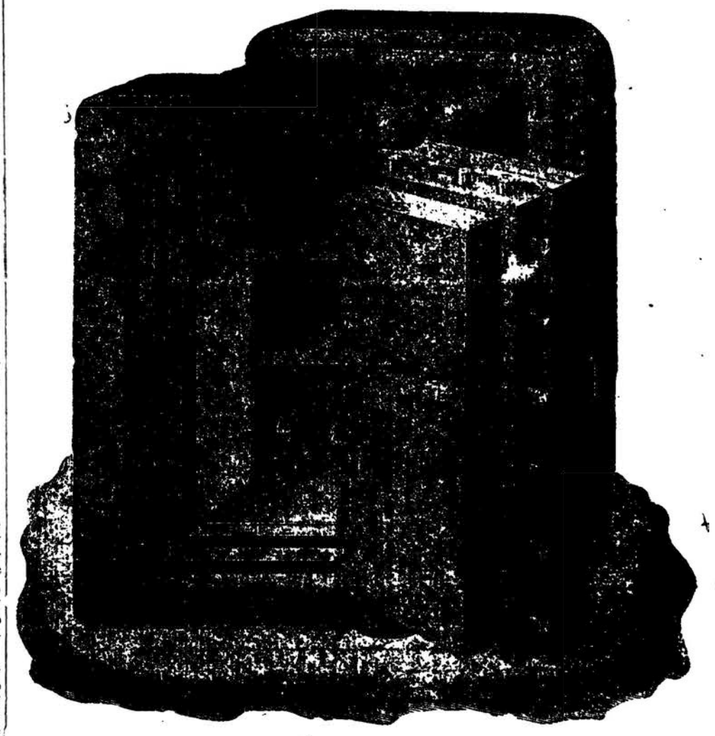
Applications for compulsory winding up of the Baharat Literature Co., the Punjab Musical Association Ltd., and the Punjab Flour Mills, have been made by the liquidators of the Hindustan Bank before Mr. Justice Rattigan and citations were issued.

The Empire Bank Ltd., has passed a resolution in favour of voluntary liquidation. The bank had its head office at Lahore with four branches. An ex-manager of the People's Bank was its promoter.

A REVOLUTION IN SAFE SECURITY.

A NEW PATENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

No. 2058/09.



DESCRIPTION OF THE

Patent (British) "Paradox" Bolting Mechanism.

This bolting arrangement is called the "PARADOX" because to open the Door of Safe, it is necessary to **lock the Locks.**

The Security of all Safes and Strong Rooms hitherto made depends entirely upon the locks, which, if destroyed by mechanical, chemical, oxy-acetylene or explosive process enable the burglar to open the Door by simply turning the Handle and withdrawing the Bolts.

In the "PARADOX" this is impossible, as this Patent Mechanism absolutely reverses and supersedes all the old methods, and, if one or both of the two locks which are put upon the "Paradox" Doors were destroyed, the Safe or Door would **remain locked,** and be **even more secure than before.**

The reason is that, by a very ingenious device, the Bolts which hold the Door secure are made to be **altogether independent of the Locks.**

"Paradox" Doors have, according to size and quality, from six to thirty **independent Bolt, each Bolt acts as a Lock,** and it is impossible for anyone to operate upon all these Bolts, as each one is independent of all the others.

Another advantage in the "Paradox" is that the **Safe locks without a Key.** All you have to do is to push the Door to **and it is securely locked.**

In short, **if the Locks are destroyed, the mechanism which is necessary for opening the Door** is also destroyed, and the burglar is completely baffled.

The mechanism is varied on every Door. **No two Doors are made alike** and we hold the plans of every Door made.

"PARADOX" Safes and Strong Room Doors have been supplied to:—

The Corporation of Birmingham. The Birmingham Jewellers & Silversmiths Association.

And numerous others. *Testimonials can be supplied.*

Prices, etc., may be had on application from Sole Agent for India:

M. A. PATHERIA, 12, Forbes Street, **BOMBAY,** where the Safe may be seen.

Telegrams: "Patheria," Bombay.

A DELIGHTFUL SMOKE

FOR ALL DISCRIMINATE PIPE SMOKERS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Life Guard Special Mixture per ¼	1	10	0
Life Guard Mixture „ „	1	4	0
Golden Leaf „ „ „	1	0	0
Golden Medium Mixture „ „	0	14	0

May be had plain and in cartridges.

THE RAGE OF THE DAY

Imperial Virginia Cigarettes

per 50 Rs. 0 14 0

Sole Importers

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

YOU CAN WALK ALL DAY LONG IN THE WET.

MYSOCHROME'S COMFORT AT QUITE RIGHT PRICES.

MYSOCHROME'S HALL,

213, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Sole Agents to

THE MYSORE TANNERY, Ld.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, devoid of energy or ambition lifeless without any reason nary day's work, listless and grow fagged out over the ordinunable to find the cause. We find ourselves and are so often That's what many of us often we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood; in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICA COMPANY, DEPT. B. M., 155, Jumma Musjid Market

MAXIMUM of Insurance protecation

MINIMUM of cost granted by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.

Managing Director.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE GENTS' HOUSE,

HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit

with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.

A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.

To measure from Rs 25.

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cuttings!

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co

293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 10th

S.S. Persia	Jenkins	London	June 19
S.S. Braunfels	Fimermann	Hamburg	June 13
S.S. Alavi	Richardson	Aden	July 2

DEPARTURES.

July 10th

S.S. Presadent	Schutta	Durban etc	
S.S. Sydney	Antonoeel	Noumea	
S.S. China	Tarabochia	Kobe via Colombo	
S.S. Cliftonian	Josee	Karachi	
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Do.	
S.S. Harrovian	Williams	Hull & Antwerp	
S.S. Pundua	Handcock	Durbad etc	

The following vessel obtained her portclearance yesterday.

S.S. Custodian	Pugh	Hull and Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Barala	for	Persian Gulf
"	Luzon	for	Kobe etc
"	Hidalgo	for	Hull etc

* To arrive

S.S. Persia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer, Persia 4,154 tons, Captain K. Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she had left on 19th June, with mail, a general cargo and passengers

S.S. Braunfels:—The Hansa Line, steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain T. Fimermanu, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on 13th June, with a general cargo.

S.S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on 2nd July, with ballast and 2 passengers.

S.S. Cliftonian:—The steamer Cliftonian, 2,774 tons, Captain O. Jones, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

S.S. Harrovian:—The steamer Harrovian, 2,687 tons, Captain W. Williams, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Pandua:—The B. I. S. N. Co's Pandua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. R. Handcock, sailed yesterday for Durban, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Custodian:—The steamer Custodian, 6,023 tons, Captain R. H. Pugh, will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

P. DOCK

Friday, July 10th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.		AGENTS
A Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N.	Co
B Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co	
C & R Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co	
C & R Worsley Hall	Jinks	K. N. & C.	
D. & E. Kamakura Maru	Nishemura	N. Y. K.	
F Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.	
G Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co	
H Lawoo	Wheeler	Arab Steamer	
M Colaba	Pope	M. M. & Co.	
O Onvoloei	Miller	W. & A. & G. & C	
P. Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C	
Q Budrie	Ternal	Arab	Steamer.

V. DOCK.

2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co	
3 Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co	
5 Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co	
6 Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.	
7 Hannington	Court	Wilson J. M. & Co.	
8 Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.	
10&11 City of Marseilles	Douse	K. N. & Co	
12 & 13 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co	
15 Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N.	Co
4 Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G.	Co
5 Custodian	Pugn	K. N	Co.
6 Uganda	Rodfern	M. M. & C.	
7 Delta	LeMara	P. & O. S. N.	Co
9 Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. K.	
10 Satyadi (Repairing)	Kass	E. D. Collin &	Co
15 Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co	
16 Kowelt	Brewls	Arab	Steamer.
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co	
18 Beme	Younger	S. W. & G.	

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanerio	McDougall	K. N. &.Co
	M. W. D. D.	
Oma	Hewitt	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzelle	A. Y. & Co
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
Baron Inverey	Weeks	J. F. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co
Braunfels	Fimermann	M. & A. G. & Co.
Caledonien	Boubault	M. M. & Co
Celia	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M M. & Co
Kirkiee	Curle	W. & A G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Jallis	T. M. B. C.
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christianses	The Bombay &Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Purnea	Liggott	M. M. & Co
Persia	Jenkim	P. & O. S. N. Co
Sligra	Bryn	the Bombay Co.
Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co.
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 12 bales wool, B. Valabhdas; 5 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

WORSLEY-HALL (s) 125 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 320 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.

FOR GENOA.

WORSLEY-HALL (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales sawri cotton, 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 17 bales cotton, R. Chaganlal; 500 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 92 bales cotton, 15 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 2,500 cwts. rape seed, K. Devchand and Co.; 62 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

HIDALGO (s) 2,080 cwts. myrabollams, S. Cooverji and Co.

CUSTODIAN (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

LEEDS CITY (s) 10,820 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

HARROVIAN (s) 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co.

CULNA (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4 530 cwts. crushed bones, J. Livingstone and Co.; 4,105 cwts. bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co.

HANNINGTON COURT (s) 500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

SUTTON-HALL (s) 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Schroder Schmidt and Co.

LINDENFELS (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 25 bales cotton, N. Fatehally and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 315 cwts. gum arabic, 1,560 cwts. myrabollams, S. Cooverji and Co.

OSTMARK (s) 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 53 cwts. animal guts, Ad Meyer; 818 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 19 bales cow hides, H. Gannon and Co.; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed oil cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

WARTENFELS (s) 3 packages woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR BREMEN.

OSTMARK (s) 220 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 153 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 2¾ cwts. ivory pieces, A. Fazalbhoy.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 66 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 25 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

KAMAKURA MARU 129 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 100 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

DELTA (s) 200 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 64 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

DELTA (s) 200 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. HIDALGO from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—180 drums phinyle, 112 bags 295 barrels alum, 120 casks red ochre, 325 kegs 231 cases 41 casks 180 drums paints & colours, 9 sheets lead, 2 hogsheads whisky, 80 bags farina, 810 drums linseed oil.

S. S. ELGIN from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—32,491 bags rice, 400 bags oorid, 284 bags beans, 3,107 bags peas, 6 pieces ivory, 2,723 bags cotton seed, 500 cases wax, 1,799 pieces teak squares, 34,874 pieces 3,550 bundles teak scantlings, 1,432 pieces 113 bundles teak planks, 137 pieces teak battens, 109 pieces teak posts, 958 pieces Eng. sleepers.

S. S. SYDNEY from Marseilles, Agents M. Maritimes.—3 cases watches, 2 cases umbrellas, 4 cases saffron, 6 cases oil, 12 cases perfumery, 32 bags gum coarse, 40 bags gum arabic, 14 bags gum incense, 1 case T. shells, 1 case silk goods, 1 case 13 bales cotton goods, 1,150 bags almonds, 100 bags talc powder, 1,354 cases brandy, 100 cases vermouth, 25 cases liquors, 25 cases peppermint, 6 bundles skins, 33 barrels lead shots.

BRAIN CELLS.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AS TO MOVEMENT.

The cause of sleep is yet a matter for theory and experimental research. Mental activity is undoubtedly dependent for its manifestation on the associated activities of healthy brain cells; its temporary cessation must as indubitably depend upon a temporary subsidence of their functioning in the psychical sphere writes the Medical correspondent of the "Standard." In a physiological sense the brain cell cannot be said to be actually inactive during the state of sleep, since repair takes place during that state; the protoplasm of the cell is building up fresh nutritive materials into its substance in order to repair the waste of to-day and to meet the demand of to-morrow.

The view held by many formerly was that sleep probably was brought about by a decrease in the supply of blood to the brain—a kind of cerebral anæmia. Other specuiators have sought an explanation in the action of chemical substance—fatigue products—acting on the brain cells. Needless to say, such speculations are based on foundations of the flimest character. Modern research is turning attention more to the physical character and physiological behaviour of the brain cells. It is not improbable that the phenomenon of sleep is an example of rhythmic cell activity.

THE BRAIN CELL.

Some interesting factts have been discovered about brain cells, but in order to appreciate them a general idea of the structure of the cells is necessary, and I will ask indudlgdednde ddedd indulgence for venturing on a very short and incomplete description of their general characteristics. The cell and its branches are collectively termed a "neuron." Its function is to transmit narvous impulses from one part of the organism to another—if no further than from one cell to another. The meachanism by which it accomplishes its task is as follows:—Spreading from the body of the cell are processes of protoplasm, called "dendrons," which might be compared in appearance to the branches of a tree. At one part the cell-body tapers into a long process known as the "axon." The dendrons are many, but there is only one axon. Nervous impulses enter the cell by way of the axon. Thus, though there are a number of paths by which stimuli can reach a cell and cause it to discharge energy, there is only one path by which the energy can be transmitted from the body of a cell, that of the axon. The axon now, however, gives off branches, and these arborise around the dendrons of other cells. A nervous impulse, reaching a cell by means of its dendrons, is passed along the axon, and by the latter's branches transmitted to the dendrons of another cell, and so on.

STRIKE IN A JUTE MILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Some 250 men of the weaving department of the Lawrence Jute mills in Howrah district have gone on strike, the manager having dismissed some men of the department. The weavers wanted to have the dismissed men reinstated; the manager having refused to take them back the men went on strike. Work has been suspended in the mills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen; Cawnpore and Allahabad have had 0.10in. each. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0.24in of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Jaipur and in defect over the rest of the division; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No telegrams have been received from Bhuj and Dwarka. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa has had 0.12in., Ahmedabad 1.13in. Surat 0.38in., Neemuch 0.94in., and Indore 1.81in. In Kathiawar, Rajkot reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in Berar; Jubbulpore has had 0.19in., Hoshangabad 0.24in., Khandwa 1.09in., Chanda 0.12in. and Raipur 0.45in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.10in., Ratnagiri 3.58in., Mormugao 0.13in. and Karwar 3.52in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.70in., Aurangabad 0.18in., Nizamabad 0.17in. and Hyderabad 0.80in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression noticed in the north-east Central Provinces is shown today only as an area of relatively low pressure in the central parts of the country. This depression would appear to be unconnected with the disturbance at the head of the Bay of Bengal, which was reported yesterday to have undergone little change. Rainfall has decreased considerably in the Central Provinces but has been nearly general in Central India West, Gujarat, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in the north Bombay Deccan, east Rajputana and the United Provinces. Some showers have fallen also in Kathiawar.

Nearly general ran is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat, Central India West and the Central Provinces and some showers in the Deccan, the United Provinces and Rajputana.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Repost.—S. S. Persia, which left Aden in the evening of the 5th, experienced till Longitude 51½deg. E. easterly or south easterly light or gentle wind confused swell and generally cloudy skies; till Longitude 56 degrees E fresh or strong south-south-westerly wind with high sea and swell; till Longitude 69½deg. E. south-westerly or west-south-westerly strong wind, high or very high sea and swell, and cloudy skies with light rain at Longitude 69deg. E.; till arrival this morning generally westerly strong or fresh wind, high sea and swell and cloudy skies with passing rainsqualls near Bombay. Fairly strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 10th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	90.1	84.9	55	..	..	..
Jask	101.7	87.0	70	..	0.78	0.73
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	98.5	87.4	64	..	0.49	0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.3	86.4	72	..	2.21	1.02
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	99.4	82.2	77	0.06	1.70	—1.82
Sirsa	104.6	84.7	64	..	2.54	..
Ambala	101.3	82.3	74	..	6.04	—0.51
Delhi	101.0	83.8	77	..	4.55	—1.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.2	84.7	77	0.05	6.73	1.02
Mainpuri	101.3	84.4	81	..	1.69	—3.88
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	94.4	82.1	93	0.10	5.01	—0.60
Allahabad	94.4	80.5	79	0.10	12.41	3.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	111.5	89.8	62	..	1.55	1.16
Karachi	88.0	81.0	90	..	4.27	2.80
Ajmer	86.6	81.3	76	0.24	3.09	—0.74
Jaipore	100.2	84.7	66	0.02	2.91	—1.63
Kotah	..	82.0	..	..	3.45	—2.82
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	87.5	78.0	91	0.17	7.65	0.06
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	80.8	80	..	9.89	4.26
Surat	86.1	79.4	91	0.38	26.74	13.31
Ahmedabad	84.2	77.7	98	1.13	9.62	1.96
Deesa	87.9	80.0	82	0.12	3.34	—1.22
Neemuch	83.9	75.4	84	0.94	6.16	—0.12
Indore	76.7	73.1	93	1.81	9.26	0.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	75.9	86	0.13	5.63	—7.68
Saugor	87.2	73.0	94	..	7.27	—3.86
Hoshangabad	95.0	76.2	80	0.24	3.14	—1.85
Khandwa	80.6	73.9	93	1.09	7.55	—0.30
Akola	83.9	74.7	77	..	9.01	1.32
Amraoti	83.7	74.6	80	..	5.40	—4.13
Nagpur	85.1	75.4	88	0.02	10.06	—2.99
Chanda	91.7	77.4	85	0.12	8.03	—3.79
Raipur	85.9	75.4	97	0.45	7.07	—5.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	80.2	86	0.10	19.01	—8.97
Ratnagiri	82.1	71.6	85	3.58	45.75	4.28
Mormugao	85.9	77.6	83	0.13	51.15	9.88
Karwar	82.0	74.3	85	3.52	63.15	9.95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.0	73.4	88	0.04	7.97	1.98
Ahmednagar	80.2	70.9	83	0.02	8.18	2.23
Poona	75.6	71.7	94	0.70	7.97	1.36
Sholapur	90.5	66.6	69	..	6.90	0.74
Bijapur	87.1	72.5	76	..	1.57	—2.55
Belgaum	77.3	69.5	92	0.06	8.00	—4.74
Aurangabad	79.1	72.1	86	0.18	9.58	2.72
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.6	75.0	80	0.17	16.48	8.72
Hyderabad	85.2	70.4	88	0.80	11.36	5.39
MALABAR AND SOUTH CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.5	74.9	89	0.66	56.20	4.99
Calicut	81.3	76.1	94	1.15	45.76	0.72
Cochin	83.7	74.7	85	0.70	31.58	—5.18
Colombo	86.1	79.9	87	..	12.49	3.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	90.3	76.2	91	0.05	3.62	—2.87
Bellary	93.0	77.0	63	..	0.45	—2.03
Guddapah	98.6	74.7	54	..	4.84	0.40
Madras	99.4	82.4	66	..	1.51	—1.69
Bangalore	87.2	74.7	85	0.10	3.21	—1.07
Coimbator	85	..	..	0.06	0.99	—0.97
Trichinopoly	90.1	..	54	..	0.66	—1.20
Negapatam	95.0	81.1	58	..	0.87	—1.10

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 9th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.585 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 "
Dew Point	77.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.856 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0 "
Minimum do. do.	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do.	361 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.17 inches
Total fall during month	2.22 "
Do. do. year	19.06 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July	0.10 "

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Rainfall decreased in the Central Provinces, increased in Gangetic plain and the country round Indore and Ahmedabad. The disturbance in the Bay developed into a storm and is now off the South Orissa Coast. It is likely to move in the direction of the Central Provinces.

SIMLA, July 10.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, Central India East, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair and Rangoon, one and a half inches; Victoria Point and Bhamo, two; Myitkyina, three; Narayanganj and False Point, two; Cuttack, one and a half; Darbhanga, two; Gorakhpur, one; Bahraich, two; Udaipur, one and a half; Ahmedabad and Neemuch, one; Indore, two; Sutna, one and a half; Khandwa, one; Ratnagiri and Karwar, four; Mercara, three; Calicut, one; Ootacamund, one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the North-east of the Peninsula.

Arabian Sea Report:—The mail steamer which arrived to-day from Aden, reports a strong monsoon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th July was 29.777 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
F	10	m 0 51	26 4	10	m 6 41	16 0
		1 30 a	28 11		7 44 a	18 0
S	11	m 1 33	26 2	11	m 7 10	16 9
		2 3 a	28 4		8 21 a	18 0
S	12	m 2 13	25 9	12	m 7 53	17 8
		2 35 a	27 7		8 57 a	18 2
M	13	m 2 53	25 3	13	m 8 26	18 8
		3 6 a	26 10		9 35 a	18 5
TU	14	m 3 38	24 9	14	m 9 2	19 8
		3 37 a	26 2		10 16 a	18 7
W	15	m 4 24 a	24 4	15	m 9 47	20 8
		4 9 a	25 6		11 1 a	18 7
TH	16	m 5 22	24 1	16	m 10 45	21 4
		4 44 a	25 0		11 51 a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 10	(Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 7m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
" 11	(Saturday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 12	(Sunday	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 13	(Monday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 14	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 20m
" 15	(Wednesday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 20m
" 16	(Thursday)	"	6h. 10m	"	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h, 29-8m p.m.; Last quarter 15th, 1h, 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 15th, 8-6h, p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h, 8-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 28th, 5-5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 5h. 21-0m. a.m.

SHAKESPEARE IN AMERICA.

THE POET AS A CIVILIZING FORCE.

The members of the Poetry Society celebrated the Anglo-American Peace Centenary on June 10 by a gathering at Hyde Park House.

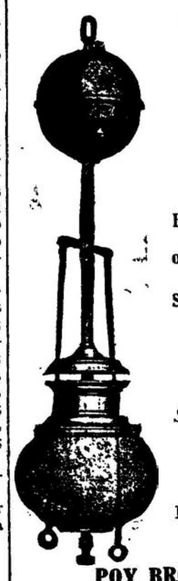
Miss Lena Ashwell, Miss Margaret Halstan, Miss Esme Beringer, Miss Evelyn D'Alroy, Mr. George Maclean, and Chancellor S. B. McCormick, (Pittsburg University) gave readings of representative American verse, and Mr. Henry Newbolt and Professor C. W. Wallace, of Nebraska University, delivered addresses. The American Ambassador presided, in the absence, through indisposition, of Sir J. Forbes-Robertson.

Professor Wallace, in an address on "Shakespeare's Influence in Young America," said that Shakespeare took some personal interest in the New World, and he had been surprised to find that some of his theatrical friends and associates were personally and financially interested in American civilization and merchandizing. As a result of one well-known adventure, *The Tempest* was written reflecting the most romantic visions of the New World and its possibilities of freedom. Shakespeare had noble ideals, and of no other dramatist of his time could that be said. That was what made him the universal civilizing force. It was difficult to say in a word what was his influence on America. He had entered into their lives, but they had not quite the same means of measuring his influence as in England and in Germany, where interest in Shakespeare, if not his influence, was measured in part by the number of performances of his plays.

What Shakespeare meant to America was by no means rightly measured by the number of performances. His influence did not come through societies organized to arouse enthusiasm for him as in this country and Germany. They did not go mad over him or even wildly enthusiastic, but took him as a matter of course, and appreciated him none the less as a man and a poet, but not as a god of whom only special priests might be interpreters. In America the main channels of his influence were the schools, the colleges, and the homes. From one end of the country to the other he was essentially part of their school curriculum. It was that fact primarily that gave Shakespeare his large and steadily increasing audiences in the theatres in an ever widening area throughout America.

A Wonderful Invention.

BURNS ORDINARY KEROSINE



600 Candle Power Lamp

"KEROSINA"

With Automatic Cleaning Needle

No Odour.

No Smoke.

No Wicks to Trim.

White Light.

Burns only one gallon (6 bottles) of Kerosine for about 65 Hours.

Simplest Construction.

Easiest Handling.

Complete Lamp as Illustrated.

Rs. 45 Nett.

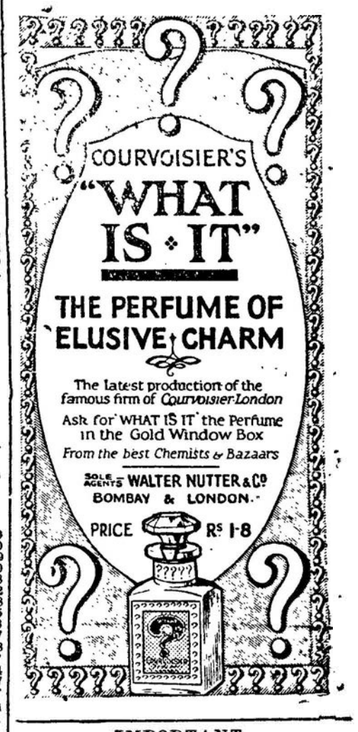
Suitable for Clubs, Messes, Residences, Halls, Billiards, Stores, Theatres, Shops, etc. etc

Illustrated Catalogue will be supplied on application.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,

Telegraphic Address: "IDEAL." BOMBAY NO. 2.


COURVOISIER'S
"WHAT IS IT"
THE PERFUME OF ELUSIVE CHARM
The latest production of the famous firm of Courvoisier London
Ask for WHAT IS IT the Perfume in the Gold Window Box
From the best Chemists & Bazaars
SOLE AGENTS WALTER NUTTER & Co BOMBAY & LONDON.
PRICE Rs 1-8

IMPORTANT.

LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.

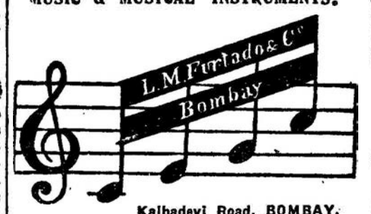
All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.

Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.

After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.

Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 438

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

USE KATOL
AND
NO MOSQUITOES WILL WORRY YOU
KATOL Powder
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs. As. 5 Per Tin.
KATOL Sticks
KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies, As. 12 per Box. 240 Sticks.
Just try it and convince.
Apply to:—
Sole Agent:—T. HARA,
Dept. "A." Taj Building, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 9th.

Consols 2 %	75¼plus 1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18½plus ⅛
Rentes 3 %	83plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49½plus ⅛
Bar Silver Spot	25 13/16—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25⅞—1/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence buying orders.

Rupee Paper 3 %	63⅝unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	¼ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	175,000
3 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89¼—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 1/16plus ⅛
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅛plus ⅛
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½plus ⅛
„ 7 day market loans	1½plus ⅛

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 9th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following result.

	£		£
Total Buiion	39,600,000	Dec.	500,000
Public Deposits	12,600,000		4,500,000
Other do.	43,800,000		10,800,000
Govt. Securities	11,000,000		unchanged.
Other Securities	34,800,000	Dec.	14,900,000
Notes and Gold	28,500,000		200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 51% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.20—12
Futures at New York Oct.	12.13—3

Advanced early on Favorable cables and Declined later owing to favorable weather Reports.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.59—8
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.24—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½—½
Silver CoDmercial Bars	56⅜—½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 9th

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
„ Sales on Spec & for Exp.		300
„ Imports		1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Pressed sale-irregular.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady

Tone of Manchester Market dull and inactive.

Mid. Americans		7.36plus 1
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing tiDe.)	Aug.	12.29—3
	Oct.	12.19plus3
New York Official noon call	Aug.	12.24—8
	Oct.	12.17plus 1
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug.	12.70 „ 3
	Oct.	12.33 „ 6

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J.A.	7.09plus 5
A.S.	6.89 „ 5
S.O.	6.72 „ 5
O.N.	6.66 „ 5
N.D.	6.60 „ 6
D.J.	6.59 „ 6
J.F.	6.59 „ 6
F.M.	6.60 „ 6
M.A.	6.62 „ 6
A.M.	6.62 „ 6

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, July 9th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; London sellers unchanged	36½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London sellers quiet but steady unchanged	36½
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk done 55½plus⅛

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged 50½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk done quiet 53½plus⅛

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug.; London done steady unchanged 50/4½

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Hamburg done quiet 47 plus ½

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet £6/6/0—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61½—¼
Copper Braziers	£75½—1
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiet but fairly steady unchanged	12/6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec.; slow demand more offering	11/8½—¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/5½plus ⅛
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/5½plus ⅛

Steady only small business.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; quiet rather easier	13/3½—¼
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	10/3plus ⅛
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value	10/4½plus ⅛
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	11/6—¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. BoDbay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet slightly easier.	11/7½—¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers firm 2/10½plus¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 10th. July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—

£260,000 Bar Silver.
£110,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 17th July, brings from London:—

£10,000 Bar Silver.
£100,000 Bar Gold.
£30,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 24th July brings from London:—

£80,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues dull. Rates are unchanged and there is very little doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16
D.D. mail	1	3 31-32
T.T. forward, 15th August	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
„ „ forward, 15th Augest	1	4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		138½
„ Shanghai		184½
„ Japan		150½

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 11.60 lakhs Bill at 1s. 3 31/32d. (min. rate) and 6 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. (min. rate) tenders receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 21.20 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 20 lakhs.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	„	5,00,000
Madras	„	3,60,000
Total	„	8,90,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 17th July, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	Nil.
Bombay	„	3,40,000
Madras	„	6,10,000
Total	„	9,50,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 24th July brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	„	4,00,000
Bombay	„	3,40,000
Madras	„	4,20,000
Total	„	11,60,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 lower at 25 13/16 for ready and 25 7/8 for forward.

The local market opened at 75-1 for ready and the settlement and closes one anna better as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

	Rs	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	2	0
1st Settlement	75	2	0
2nd Settlement	75	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 8th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	17	19,995
B. B. & C. I. Railway	46	55,697

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood almost unchanged to-day and transactions were reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95-13 for the 31st July delivery.

Small clean pieces were placed at Rs. 96-2-4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101-14 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood dull to-day with slight depression in the value of some shares.

David declined to Rs. 500 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 417½.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,105.

Standard declined to Rs. 967½.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,830, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,430 and Kohinoors at Rs. 722½.

Luxmi Cottons moved up to Rs. 1,135.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 206½ and Crescent at Rs. 103¾.

Finlays declined to Rs. 282½ and New Great Easterns to Rs. 217½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 227 x.d. in the morning but later on, at the close, the prices dropped to Rs. 224.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 975.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 128 (Old Issue).

Tapti-Valley Ry. Shares were in demand at Rs. 600.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 83 and Deferred declined to Rs. 149.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Inc.	Rs. Dec
Public Deposits at Head Office		10.11	..
Public Deposits at Branches		..	6.37
Other Deposits		34.22	..
Port Bills		.07	..
Sundries		..	12.12
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		4.53	..
Other Authorities		.01	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities		..	8.15
Loans on do. do.		..	4.53
Bills discounted and purchased		..	12.04
Dead Stock		.25	..
Stamps		..	..
Bullion		..	.32
Balances with other Banks		1.10	..
Sundries		..	3.32
Cash		52.39	..

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Since our last weekly report the Home markets show the following differences:—

	Last week.	This week.	Diff
New York:—			
Spot	13.25	13.25unchgd.	
Futures Aug.	12.57	12.20—37	
Futures Oct.	12.28	12.13—15	
New Orleans:—			
Spot	13 9/16	13 15/16—¼	
Futures Aug.	12.90	12.59—31	
Futures Oct.	12.37	12.24—13	
Liverpool:—			
Spot	7.53	7.36—17	
Futures J.A.	7.17	7.05—09	
Futures O.N.	6.71	6.66—05	

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,023	472,513	273,189
Central India	2,097	256,101	96,159
Barsee and Nagar	854	296,000	120,902
Berar	921	509,437	448,582
Central Provinces	898	295,437	268,464
Total Comras	5,793	1,831,488	1,207,307
Dholleras	5,560	418,741	271,815
Broach	1,095	299,754	292,610
Compta and Dhawar	9,563	203,915	180,258
Westerns	7,568	102,304	102,571
Bengals (N.W. Provinces)	162	482,097	346,549
Bengals (Rajputana)	2,227	153,051	135,054
Sind	70	66,705	118,470
Persian	6	1,109	2,636
American	Nil.	2,242	35,369
Egyptian	111	1,615	2,294
Other sorts	206	1,161	4,737
Total	32,363	3,658,772	2,696,003

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales. 1912-13.	Differences.
Receipts for the week	32,363	26,032 plus	6,331
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th July	2,658,772	2,698,003 plus	960,679
Shipments for the week Europe	40,846	4,742 plus	36,104
China Japan and Coast			
Ports	.. 55,452	14,914 plus	40,538
Total	.. 96,298	19,656 plus	76,642
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 9th July			
Europe	..1,250,805	426,081 plus	824,724
China	.. 31,080	38,582 —	7,502
Japan	..1,166,683	899,222 plus	267,461
Coast Ports	.. 22,041	25,731 —	3,690
Total	..2,470,529	1,389,616 plus	1,080,913
Afloat in harbour Europe	3,248	15,059 —	11,811
China Japan and Coast Ports	3,368	6,135 —	2,233

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 13th June 13,616 Bales.

Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 27th June 5,673 Bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept 1913	625,000
Receipt from 1st Sept. 1913 to 9th July 1914	3,658,772
	4,283,772
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 9th July 1914	2,470,529
	1,813,243
Less afloat in harbour	11,616
	1,801,627
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail	915,000
	886,627
Less estimated burnt	115,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 10th July 1914	771,627
Increase or decrease since last week	— 28,975

COTTON.

We do not see much change of a permanently lower basis unless the present ideal conditions continue for another two months. We may take it that the visible supply of cotton on the 31st August will be about the same as last year, viz: one million bales. The minimum demand for the coming season will be 14 1/2 million bales, possibly more. It must be some time before it can be definitely said that a crop sufficient to meet this demand will be grown. In the meanwhile it is admitted that the lateness of the crop over a considerable part of the belt renders it more vulnerable to climatic conditions than is usually the case. Perfect weather from now on is therefore necessary for the crop. The American markets close only 3 points down for October, or 13 to 15 points lower on the week.

The tone of the local market for new crop has been easier to favourable reports from up country regarding the weather and crop Sellers have shown more desire to operate and a moderate business has been done in fine Khamgaon Akola January, fine Bengal January, and Khandeish for same delivery. In old crop fine Khamgaon Akola for July and August delivery has changed hands, and there has been some enquiry for Southern stapled styles. Prices are lower all round but the chief drop has been in new crop Khamgaons. This morning the market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 284/85 for good Broach March, Rs.250 for fine Khamgaon Akola January, and Rs. 228 for fine Bengal January.

The market for ready cotton has been dull with very little enquiry any where and prices have given way sharply. Holders are anxious sellers owing to good reports of the growing Indian crop. There is however no enquiry at present either from the Continent or Japan, and the outlook for ready cotton at the moment is far from encouraging. Receipts continue to fall off, and shipments have been large for the week, but are now small.

Reports regarding the growing crop are encouraging. During the past week rain has relieved the situation in the United Provinces and Punjab, though further rain will shortly be necessary. A storm from the Bay of Bengal has travelled inland and given beneficial rain in the Berars, Central Provinces and Hyderabad Districts, as also in Central India and Rajputana. Reports from Kathiawar are favourable. Sowing in Broach is making good progress.

The following are the latest cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.—(Liverpool):—"Steady market; high temperatures in Texas. Not much selling; a little American buying of new crop months. Later:—Small nervous market affected favourably by good New York reports notwithstanding weather map favourable and rains reported in West Texas." (New York):—"Market is nervous on liquidation of near positions." (Crop):—"Fifteen places in Texas report temp ratures 100 degrees to 105 degrees. Rainfall in Ballinger 0.65 inches, Brownwood 0.70 inches, Haskell 1.17 inches, Snyder 2.20 inches, Temple 1.90 inches, Riverside 0.80 inches; all stations in West and Central Texas."

Hornby Hemetryk:—"Rains have fallen in Texas; more expected. The foregoing will tell against the market."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		214		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals		225		„
Do.		201		July „
M.G. Kandeish		235		Jan. 1915
Do.		207		July „
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,		248		Jan. 1915
Do.		224		July „
M.G. Broach			282	March 1915
Do.		274		July „
M.G. Muttis	204	192		„
Saw-ginned Dharwar			257	„
M.G. Westerns			250	„
Do			254	„
M.G. Compta			275	„
M.G. Miral			280	„

There has been very little enquiry to-day for forward delivery and prices close easier as above.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	17,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	
J.A.	7.04 minus 5
A.S.	6.85 „ 4
S.O.	6.67 „ 5
O.N.	6.61 „ 5
N.D.	6.55 „ 5
D.J.	6.54 „ 5
J.F.	6.54 „ 5
F.M.	6.55 „ 5
M.A.	6.57 „ 5

FREIGHTS.

The market during the past week has been dull with little business doing. The following is reported:—

Antwerp:—Rélets of 500 tons July at 11s.

Hamburg:—1,000 tons light seeds for September at 10s. 6d.

Genoa:—Dealers bought 2,500 to 3,000 tons from the Ellerman Line at 10s/ 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c. Shippers booked 625 tons July at 12s. s.c.

Hull:—4,000 tons light seeds, including relets, booked for July at 10s. and 10s. 3d.

Manganese Ore:—1,500 to 2,000 tons for Dunkirk booked locally at 12s. 6d. for July-August.

Charters:—The following are reported:—

S. S. Susquehana:—For July at 14s. 6d. one P. P., 15s. two P. P.

S. S. Steenbergen:—For July at 14s. 6d. one P. P., 15s. two P. P.

The following are the rates for freight:—

JULY.

Antwerp:—9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Dunkirk: 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Havre:—13s. 6d. l.s., 14s. 6d. s.c.
Hull:—10s. 6d. l.s.
Hamburg:—11s. l.s., 13s. cotton.
London:—14s. s.c.
Trieste and Venice:—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER.

Antwerp:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Dunkirk:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.
Hull:—10s. l.s.
Hamburg:—11s. l.s., 13s. cotton.
Liverpool and Marseilles:—11s. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Genoa:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. s.c.

To-day's (July 10th) freight quotation:—

JULY.

Antwerp:—9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Dunkirk:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Hull:—10s. l.s.
Havre:—Not booking.
Hamburg:—14s. l.s., 15s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool:—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. s.c.
Marseilles:—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. s.c.
Genoa:—10s. l.s., 11s. s.c.
Trieste:—15s. 6d. l.s., 16s. 6d. s.c.
Venice:—15s. 6d. l.s., 16s. 6d. s.c.

AUGUST.

Antwerp:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Dunkirk:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Hull:—10s. l.s.
Havre:—Not booking.
Hamburg:—13s. 6d. l.s., 15s. s.c.
Liverpool:—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. s.c.
Marseilles:—10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. s.c.
Genoa:—11s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Trieste:—16s. l.s., 17s. s.c.
Venice:—16s. l.s., 17s. s.c.

No inquiry in the market except some relet business doing here and there.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has remained steady during the week with a moderate demand. for 10s. and 20s. at previous prices. China export buyers are offering 1-16 lower for some makes, but so far little business has been done.

Weekly sales from Shanghai 2,000 bales
Unsold stock at Shanghai 82,000 „
Uncleared stock at Shanghai 15,000 „

In spite of weather reports being excellent, and crop prospects generally improving, the American markets up to yesterday showed a decline of only 10 to 12 points on the six days in the October position. For August, delivery the market was weaker and the decline more pronounced. The situation has been decidedly in favour of bears. Favourable weather, bad trade, and short time proposed, are all bearish factors, but the market for new crop has failed to respond to any appreciable extent. Either such conditions must eventually tell, or there is underlying strength in the market resisting a decline below the 6½d basis for new crop. We believe the latter to be the case and are still in favour of purchases at this level.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Slight fluctuations have occurred during the week in the absence of enquiry from exporters. Local mills are buying only for their actual requirements. Good rain was reported recently in most of the grain and seed growing districts, but more will be needed shortly.

Quotations:—

White Pissi 85 per cent ready	Rs. 5-12-0 R.T.
„ Cawnpore 85 per cent	„ „ 5-10-0 R.T.
„ Delhi Sept. 85 per cent.	„ „ 5-12-6 R.T.
„ „ April May 85 p. c.	„ „ 5-9-6 R.T.

Rapeseed:—The market is featureless with little business doing. Exporters are buying quietly.

Quotations:—

Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 8-8-0 R. T.
Yellow „ „ „	9-0-0 B. T.
„ Guzerat „ „	9-3-0 „
Brown Delhi April May „	9-9-6 R. T.

Linseed:—The market is quiet with little doing. Private cables are rather bearish. The demand from home is limited. The "Sutta" market at present follows ready and as the differences has practically disappeared straddle buyers are now parting with their holdings.

Quotations:—

Ready k	Rs. 8-9-6 B. T.
September	Rs. 9-4-0 R. T.
May	Rs. 9-9-6 R. T.

Tilseed:—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Quotations:—

Black Katni	Rs. 46-0-0
Yellow Hingunghat	Rs. 59-0-0
Yellow Secunderabad	Rs. 57-0-0

Poppyseed:—The market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations:—

Ready	Rs. 11-2-0 R. T.

Groundnuts:—Steady with a moderate business doing.

Quotations:—

Bold	Rs. 49-8-0
Madras	Rs. 50-0-0

Castorseed:—Quiet and unchanged.

Quotations:—

Ready	Rs. 34-8-0
Forward	Rs. 6-15-0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

Quotations:—

Berar	Rs. 25-8-0
Guzerat	Rs. 24-12-0

Mowraseed:—The market is quiet.

Quotations:—

Ready	Rs. 6 10 0 R. T.

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	32,363Bales.
Wheat	36,025Cwts.
Linseed	31,144 „
Rape, Rai etc.	7,159 „
Gingellyseed	842 „
Poppyseed	4,059 „
Groundnuts	1,800 „
Castorseed	18,496 „
Rice	1,90,883 „
Myrabolams	1,295 „
Cottonseed	32,943 „
Mowraseed	19,882 „
Gram	4,843 „
Jowar	39,438 „
Maize	21 „
Barley	308 „

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150o Amer	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose	Brand 150o	5	12	2	„
Chester	„ 75o	5	2	2	„
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„ 76o	5	0	2	„
Monkey	„ 125o	4	15	2	„
Tiger	„ 125°	4	15	2	„
White Camelia in tins	„ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	„ 125o	3	12	0	per Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin	„ 125o	4	6	0	per2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

		Rs.	as.	p.
Kerosine Oil	Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
„ „	Firefly „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „	Chaker per two tins.	4	6	0
„ „	„ per 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „	Victoria per two tins	3	11	6
„ „	„ per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax	1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „	2nd „ „ „	0	3	0
Candles per pound		0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Gallons..	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	9
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

The week has shown better actively, inquiry in general being pretty encouraging. Some wholesale demand has been possible. We do wish, this demand is kept up on a larger scale, for it is expected that the Port Trust stock list will show an increase of above nine thousand packages over the last report. Rains at Delhi and Cawnpore have been more favourable, and though more is certainly needed, it is sure to encourage trade to some extent. In certain styles Manchester has shown a weakening tendency, and we hear, some standard lines being booked. Judging from surrounding circumstances and reliable Manchester reports, an easier market may be expected, if not immediately in the near future, though there are optimists who do not expect any reduction of note for some time to come.

Grey Cloths have moved well, large holders being reported to have sold well in low "Red End" qualities heavier cloths 18 by 16 counted and upwards. 40 and 45 inches are also finding decent sales and though new arrivals are in decent quantities, the prices have been well maintained. It is relieving to find that white goods are experiencing slightly better inquiry. Better class tape border Nainsooks in wider widths are well sought as also 44 and 49 inches higher grades Nainsooks have found purchasers for Madras and Malabar markets. In mulls, a couple of standard marks of two well-known European Houses in 27 inches by 18 yards low counts, green heading have been well bought by the frontier markets, but the prices paid have not been in any way remunerative. It is reported that a European House have sold in small lines, "Saccharilla" mulls 41-56 inches, 19 yards, 18 by 16 and lower counts for August-September shipments at cutting prices. Accumulated stocks in Jacconets compel holders to cut their prices to induce clearnces, and this has brought down the price by 2 annas a piece in 40 inches by 20 yards better grades fine Jacconets, and about one and half anna a piece in the style in low count. In *dyed goods* a more healthy inquiry by this time was expected, but the style has been moving slowly. Prices however, continue to be maintained; if anything in some goods there has been a rise of half an anna a piece. We hear some very large lots are on cables in Benzo and Turkey red shirtings and considering the easier state of the market, business might result. *Prints*, particularly standard goods of known printers, have moved well. The demand however, requires a good deal of improvement for any substantial reduction in stock or fresh purchases. *Francies* continue to be very quiet and even retail inquiry is pretty discouraging considering however, the fact that the consuming centres have very lately experienced rains, it is possible, demand which for some time past has been so very slow will will show a desirable improvement. *Dhooties* have been moving steadily. Cheap purchases in grey dhooties have begun arriving, and a fair demand permits some margin to the dealers. Superior white Dhooties are however, heavy in stocks, and even the small sales show loss to the dealers.

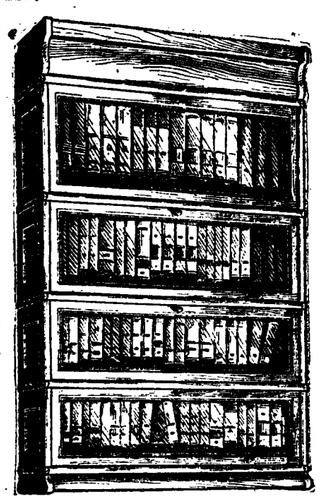
Yarns The market is a shade more active and a fair demand is expected. Stocks being light in some counts, local prices have been put up. The slightly easier tone of Manchester market induced dealers to make large offers. to different firms but as expected the difference between the prices offered and required could not be bridged over. We hear however, one important European House have been offering pretty large lines in different counts at prices below the quotations in general from Manchester. These offers could be feasible only if forwad purchases had been made sofar back as April-May.

A Malabar correspondent writes: In sporting circles on this Coast, as well as in Madras, the news will be received with keen regret of the death, at an early age, of P. Gopalan, the well-known bowler of Tellicherry. He had a marvellous command of the ball so much so that the local belief was that he owed his dexterity to "mantrams." Europeans who had watched his performances considered him a bowler of uncommon skill and merit.

MACEY

SECTIONAL BOOK CASES

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.



Price list on application.

W. H. THORNS & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station.

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHARE TRANSACTION CASE.

IMPORTANT LAW POINT DECIDED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod.)

TULSIDAS MOHUNJEE KARANI *v* BAI POREBAI, DAUGHTER OF GOPALDAS RAGHOVJEE.

An interesting point of law was decided by His Lordship in his judgment in the above case, the facts of which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The contest in the above suit centred round the ownership of certain shares of the Albert Press Co. namely shares. Nos. 26-51 and 11. Plaintiff contended that these shares stood in the name of one Goculdas Morardas and in February, 1911, shares No. 26 and 51 were pledged to him by the said Goculdas for Rs. 1,300/- and the other share was sold to him by Goculdas in June, 1911, for Rs. 765/-. Share-certificate with the transfer forms were given to him by Goculdas. The name of the plaintiff as owner of these shares was not registered in the Co's books, the Company when called upon to do so by the plaintiff having refused to register the transfer in his name under power reserved to them under the Articles of Association. The plaintiff claimed that he was a bona fide pledgee and purchaser for valuable consideration of these shares, and prayed that the defendant should be prevented from obstructing his rights to these shares as pledgee and purchaser. Defendant on the contrary challenged these dealings as bogus ones intended to defraud and contended that these shares were purchased by Goculdas Madhuradas out of her monies, Rs. 6,900/-, which she had been induced to part with to him for investment on her behalf. She relied upon a document passed by Goculdas dated June 10th 1911, in which he admitted receiving the sum of Rs. 6,900/-, and that he had purchased certain shares from those monies in his own name. She said that the shares in dispute were purchased from one Mr. Kohiyar out of her monies, and submitted that Goculdas was only a trustee for her. She also relied upon a decree which she had obtained in September, 1911, against Goculdas with regard among other things to these shares.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. Desai for the defendant.

Mr. Taraporewala, on behalf of the defendant, said that the plaintiff's name not having been registered in the books of the Albert Co., he had not acquired the full status of a shareholder, and, therefore, supposing even he was a bona fide purchaser and pledgee for value of these shares, he had only an equity in these shares. He submitted that his client Porebai, from whose monies these shares were purchased, had a prior equity and where equities were equal the priority in time prevailed. He also relied strongly on a judgment of the Appeal Court in 13 Bom., 998, "R. D. Sethna v National Bank of India Ltd" which, the learned counsel submitted, was exactly applicable to the facts of the present case. In that case one Chunilal, as executor of the estate of his brother Ambaram, had got 20 shares of the Textile Manufacturing Co., transferred in his own name which he had a perfect right to do, the bank not recognising executors. He then pledged them with the National Bank for Rs. 16,000/- which sum he appropriated to his own use. These shares were not transferred in the name of the Bank in the Co's books. Mr. R. D. Sethna was then appointed a Receiver of Ambaram's estate, and he filed a suit against the National Bank for recovery of these shares. Their Lordships held that it was a case of contending equities, the National Bank not having acquired the full status of a shareholder as their names were not registered, and therefore the prior equity of the estate prevailed.

Mr. Taraporewala further contended that Goculdas was an absolutely impecunious man and had no means of his own. He was merely a trustee for Porebai, having bought these shares out of monies given to him for investment.

Mr. Kanga, on behalf of the plaintiff, urged that the relation between Goculdas and Porebai were that of debtor and creditor, and not that of a trustee and beneficiary. He submitted that the plaintiff was a bona fide pledgee of the two shares and bona fide purchaser of the third. Shares in a company were movable property. The learned counsel cited sec. 76 of the Indian Contract Act, according to which "goods" included every kind of movable property, and contended that the moment these shares were purchased the property passed to the purchaser and he was entitled to the benefit of sec. 108 of the Contract Act and became the owner of the shares against all the world. The learned counsel cited sec. 178 of India Contract Act with regard to the pledgee and contended that 13 Bom. 998 was distinguishable.

His Lordship, after reciting the facts, referred to the suit which the defendant Porebai had filed against Goculdas in which she had, among other things, got an order against Goculdas ordering him to transfer these shares Nos. 26-51 and 11 to her and to execute the necessary documents of title. She was not, however, able to drive any benefit from this decree as regards shares 26, 25 and 11, as a claim was made to them by one Tulsidas Mohanjee (plaintiff in this suit) to the effect that Goculdas, in consideration of Rs. 1,300 lent to him by Tulsidas, had deposited the share-certificates with him together with the transfer-forms on the 13th February, 1911. On June 26th, 1911, he had sold share No. 11 to Tulsidas for Rs. 765.

After Porebai got a decree against Goculdas, Tuldsidas filed this suit against her praying that it might be declared that Porebai was not entitled to obstruct plaintiff's right as pledgee to shares No. 26 and 51 and as purchaser to share 11.

His Lordship continued that as there was some evidence to support the plaintiff's statement that he had advanced Rs. 1,300 on the security of these shares, he saw no reason to believe that story was false. He therefore assumed that he did advance this sum and took possession of these shares with the transfer forms signed by Goculdas. The shares stood in the name of Goculdas and the first question was whether Goculdas held the shares in his own name, or as a trustee for Porebai.

His Lordship, after referring to the evidence showing that Goculdas was a very poor man, said that in the absence of other evidence it was safe to assume that Goculdas lent to Kohiyar the monies of Porebai. Goculdas therefore held these monies as trustees of Porebai and on the authority of 13 Bom. 998 the title of Porebai prevailed against the title of the plaintiff. His Lordship said that there was no force in the argument that the relation of Goculdas and Porebai was that of debtor and creditor as the evidence clearly showed that the monies were given for purposes of investment.

His Lordship then said that as to share No. 11, purchased by the plaintiff, it was contended that it stood on a different footing, and that under section 78 and section 108 of the Indian Contract Act the property in the share passed to Tulsidas Goculdas was the ostensible owner of the share and there being no circumstances to raise a presumption that he was not entitled to sell, it was contended that the share passed to Tulsidas, and no question of equities arose.

In dealing with the contention, his Lordship said that for the same reason as in the case of other shares he came to the conclusion that this share also was purchased out of Porebai's monies. Difficulty arose from the fact that the transfer by Goculdas to Tulsiram was not approved by the Company as according to article 35 the directors had a right to disapprove without assigning any reason.

His Lordship continued:—"The Contract Act cannot provide for a case of this kind when a sale of goods does not become effective, when, according to the nature of goods, third parties are in a position to disapprove the transfer; and, therefore, though as between Goculdas and Tulsidas property in share No. 11 passed to Tulsidas when the money was paid it cannot be said that Tulsidas was the owner of the share until the Company had registered the transfer. He had only a right against Goculdas to receive the purchase money and to prevent him from doing anything obstructing the transfer. It cannot be said that against outsiders he had the status of a share holder as owner of that share, so as to defeat any title which already existed in respect of that share.

As far as I can see the case is not considered by framers of the Contract Act and therefore the question whether property in shares passes to buyers so as to make them owners of shares against the world must be dealt with on general principles. It would be impossible to apply section 78 and section 108 to a case of this kind. A share in a public Company is property of a peculiar description. Share-holders are the owners of the property vested in the Company and they agree among themselves how the property in each share should pass on sale, and they impose restrictions on powers of shareholders to transfer their shares to any outsider by giving the directors power to refuse to register transfer of shares to persons they do not approve of. In my opinion it cannot be said that under section 78 property passed with the transfer unless transfer is registered by the Company and nothing further remains to be done.

As to section 108 it cannot be applied so as to give transferees a good title against the world, and any equitable title in existence before purchase must prevail; the result is that the title of Porebai must prevail against that of Tulsidas.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for plaintiffs.—Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co.

Attorneys for defendants.—Messrs. Bukenell Merwanjee and Romer.

SUIT AGAINST THE PORT TRUST.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

AMARCHAND MADHABJI & Co., *v.* TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

The hearing of this case in which the plaintiffs have filed a suit against the defendants for Rs. 4,000 and odd as damages for not taking proper and reasonable care as bailees of 700 jute gunny bales, which arrived from Calcutta per the S. S. Sofala in October, 1912, and while lying at the dock yard were damaged by heavy rain, has been finished, and His Lordship has reserved judgment. The full facts have appeared in a previous issue. After the evidence on behalf of the defendant was finished, councel on both sides delivered their address. The following is a brief summary of the arguments of counsel.

Mr. Mulla (for the defendants) in the course of his arguments submitted that there was absolutely no evidence to show that the goods of the plaintiff were damaged owing to their not being delivered in time. Reasonable care which a prudent man would take of his goods was taken by the Port Trust. On the 23rd of October, the gunny bags were covered with tarpaulins. On the 24th and 25th, the goods were partially uncovered, some bags were taken out, and they were again covered with tarpaulins. It has been suggested that the tarpaulins ought to have been waterproof. He submitted that it was not the duty of a bailee, to keep brand new tarpaulins. If reasonable and proper care was taken by the Port Trust, that was sufficient. Section 77 of the bye-laws of the Bombay Port Trust said that it was entirely in the discretion of the dock superintendent where to stack the cargo. He could either stack it in the sheds or in the open. In this case there was no room in the sheds, hence they were stacked in the open. It did not lie in the mouth of the other side to question the discretion of the dock superintendent, which he exercised subject to the bye-laws. As regarded the character of the evidence, the evidence of the plaintiff was quite oral; while the evidence on behalf of the defendant was oral and documentary, and therefore unimpeachable. The whole evidence showed that the Port Trust took reasonable care which a prudent man would take under the circumstances. He submitted that in the language of section 151 of the Contract Act, they had taken as much care of the goods as a prudent man would take of his goods. And he further submitted that the duty of the Port Trust as a bailee was subject to the bye-laws of the Port Trust.

Mr. Davar, in the course of his arguments for the plaintiff, submitted that he was more concerned with what the defence of the Port Trust was on those particular dates.

His Lordship:—You admit the duty of the Port Trust as a bailee under section 151 of the Contract Act. To convict the Port Trust of negligence you should, therefore, prove that they did not take as much care as a prudent man would of his own goods.

Continuing, Mr. Davar submitted that they were bailees for renumeration and their duty was under the Port Trust Rules. Every rule so far as the S. S. Sofala was concerned, was broken. The first rule as to the stacking of goods was broken by the Port Trust. bye-law 73 of the Port Trust Rules said that import cargo should as much as possible be left in the shed; and yet this body of the Trust left the plaintiffs' cargo in the open. Then after leaving it like that they came and said that every reasonable precaution was taken to safeguard these goods. It was now admitted that when the Sofala came into dock, there was no room in the shed. The question was why was the cargo of the s.s. Birmingham which was being simultaneously discharged with that of the s.s. Sofala, not stacked in the open? And why was not the cargo of the s. s. Sofala stacked on No. 9 shed? Bye-law 79 said that at night when they did the unloading and damage followed, the master was held liable. Was it not extraordinary to come and say now that the goods were placed on rickers and gratings. Nothing was said about the goods being placed on rickers and gratings in the written statement. This was a story made up by the defence and it struck them when their (the plaintiffs') witness gave evidence to the effect that bales were found lying in pools of water. There is not one letter saying that goods were placed on the gratings. It was very natural that when they krew that they would have to admit there was rain and that the goods were left in the open, they brought out this story of goods being placed on rickers and gratings. The labour certificates might have been genuine ones, but vague in their detail; perhaps the labour employed was as regards the stacking of other goods and not of the s.s. Sofala. The certificates of labour employed on other goods were brought to show that they were in respect of the s.s. Sofala.

Then came the question of reasonable care of a prudent man. On the 23rd October, 1912, they expected heavy rain and began to make preparations against it. They had again to look to the state of bales on the morning of the 26th of October. A prudent man would have rushed even when it was raining hard at night to take care of the bales. Further, two men responsible for the custody of these goods, stood by and allowed the merchants to tamper with the bales, and make them roll in the mud. Would a reasonable man take care of the goods by covering them with tarpaulin and allowing pools of water to remain on those tarpaulins?

His Lordship:—Before you proceed further, I would like you to read a judgment of mine delivered in *Rattansey Assaria and Co. v. Turner Marrison and Co.* in 1908, where I dismissed the plaintiff's suit on the ground that the defendants were not negligent.

Mr. Desai read the whole judgment to the Court.

Mr. Davar submitted that the distinction was very plain, Messrs. Turner Morrison, and Co., who acted as landing agents acted on a different footing. Here the contract between plaintiffs and defendants was under the bye-laws. The plaintiff now sued them for breach of the bye-laws. There was no doubt that the damage was done through negligence. In face of the Port Trust rule that goods such as gunny bags should be in the shed, and in face of the fact that they were left lying on the ground, in face of their admitting that goods were wet and damaged, and in face of flimsy precautions taken by the defendants, was there any case left for the defendants?

His Lordship reserved judgment.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Bhimji & Co.

Solicitors for defendants:—Little and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED,

SHAMBHAYA SUBRAYA HEGDE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, differing from both the Assessors, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

The story of the prosecution was that on the 20th February, 1914, the accused assaulted his mother and began to beat her with a wooden pestle used ordinarily for pounding rice. His aunt Parameshwari, who was present at the time, interposed and asked the accused why he was beating his mother, at which he assaulted her, and on her running away, he chased her in the fields, and overtook her near a tank, where he dealt blows to her on the head by means of the pestle, causing her very severe wounds, thereby. Paramshevari fell down on the ground and the accused threw away his pestle and ran away home. Parameshewari's son, Shankar finding his mother lying on the ground near the tank severely wounded and profusely bleeding, took her to the house of one Badap where she died at about mid-night. The patel was informed and the accused was arrested.

The defence set up on behalf of the accused was of insanity.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe this defence as he thought it it to be a pure invention. The evidence called by the defence quite failed to convince him, and and he believed it also because the evidence for the Crown and the evidence of the Civil Surgeon was plainty to the effect that the man was perfectly sane.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence. Mr. Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment said that under the peculiar circumstances of the case their Lordships thought that the accused had not been all that a normal man was. As described by the prosecution he was of an unusual nature. And so far as this part of the case went the accused suddenly fell on his own mother and seized his aunt and struck her. The Sessions Judge did not suggest any quarrel between the woman and the accused. Having regard to the peculiar character of the case, their Lordships did not favour the plea of insanity in this country. But their Lordships accepted plea on the legal ground. Their Lordships after dealing with the plea of insanity, confirmed the conviction and sentence. But their Lordships directed that the record in the case should be sent to the Government to take the necessary steps as they desired.

Mr. Vinekar and Mr. Karnad appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

562-13—Amin & D Rajaram Samad Tukaram Budhaji & ors. Nadersha and D Amin & D C P D'Cunha.

1122—12 **Manchershaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprashad Desai & Co a firm v. Oomrigar & Co a firm.**

837—13 **Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.**

1027—13 **Smetham B & Co Aishabai Widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.**

655—12 **Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kalljanji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.**

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

45—14 **Jamsetji R & D Magna Nursu v. Rajanna Nursu Metha D and L.**

1149—13 **J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.**

187—13 **Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal v. The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.**

775—13 **Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.**

961—13 **Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.**

437—14 **Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.**

1029—13 **Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirsa M & M.**

372—14 **Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.**

449-12 **Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Arderi Dady & ors Patel & Es. Dastur & Co.**

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43. Summary suit for disposal (in Chambers).

564-14—Khunderao L & M Chunlal Carsondas v. Chand Ebrahim. Chamber matters for disposal.

1163-13—Subnis & Gore Ratanvahu widow v. Tulsidas Nagindas Jamsetji R & D 6-7-14.

807-12—Hiralal & Co F Mitchell v. J F Karaka, 7-7-14.

143-14—Captain & Vaidya Nandramdas Mathurdas a firm v. Abdeally Abdul Kadar & ors. Payne & Co., 2-7-14

427-13—Wadia G & Co. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & anr. v. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein & anr. Patell & Ez., 2-7-14.

370-14—Mehta D & Lalji Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Oomer Soab & ors. v. Rehmatbai widow & ors. Little & Co., 2-7-14.

275-14—Mehta D & Lalji Abdul Kadar Haji Haji Abdulla Oomer Soab & ors. v. Rehmatbai widow & ors. Little & Co., 2-7-14.

273-13—Mehta D & Lalji Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Oomer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai widow & ors. Little & Co., 2-7-14.

274-14—Mehta D & Lalji Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Oomer & ors. Soab & ors. Rehmatbai widow & ors. Little & Co., 2-7-14.

152-14—Little & Co Merwanji Rustomji Mody v. Anandrao Vishwanath Jaikar & anr. Vachha & Co., 2-7-14.

26-14—Ardeshir A W & Co The Central India Spn. Wg. & Mfg. Co Ltd v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg. Co Ltd Little & Co., 2-7-14.

1193-14—Khanderao L & M Tarachand Panalal & Co a firm & ors v. Messrs Waghji Walahdas Ardeshir D & Co, 6-7-14.

23-13—Motichand & D Mewraj Mannual v. Govindram Ramnath Malvi H M R, 6-7-14.

278-13—Tyabji D & Co v. Gangabisson Girdharilal v. Binoderam Balchand a firm Motichand & D 6-7-14.

188-13—Dhanjishaw & B Mathuradas Tapan v. Prahladji Sewakram & ors Edgelow G W & Co. Moti & D Warf F D 7-7-14.

817-13—Nadershaw & D Dharamsey Dayal v. Meghji Lakhmidas & ors. Jekena & S C P D'Cunha, 7-7-14.

214-14—Kanga and Sayam Lakhmidas Mowji v. B Doorgadath C P D'Cunha, 7-7-14.

691-13—Nadersha & D Punsey Dewsey v. Raisey Meghraj & ors. Forbes & Co., 9-7-14.

O S 673-14—Mirza M & M Badrudin Abdulla v. Kur Mahomed Hassan Makba Kanga and Sayam & ors. Ard H W & Co, 30-6-14.

In Re Indian Case No. 10 1882—Matubhai J & M v. Re The Bombay Banking Co Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. The Pioneer Bank Ltd Petitioner Ragh N & Co. Malvi M & R Waft F & D Dhanjishaw B Chitnis M & L Amir D Mulji & The Shroff D Hiral & Co Judah W Captain & E. To settle list of contributions.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1113-13—Payne and Co. Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai v The Municipal Comr. of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

1312-12—Nadirshaw & D Papulal Ratanchand v Chaganlal Ambaram and anr. Amin and D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta D & L The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay Zulfikar Allikhan and ors. Kanga and S Vachha & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matubhai J & M.

853-13—Jamsetjee R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas & anr. Raghavaya N & Co For Postponement.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co.

Oxypathy

THE MODERN DRUGLESS HOME TREATMENT WITH

OXYGEN THE ESSENCE OF LIFE

ADOPT OXYPATHY IN YOUR HOME, THE SYSTEM OF SELF-TREATMENT WITH AN OXYPATHOR IN THE HOUSE, READY FOR INSTANT USE, DAY OR NIGHT SICKNESS AND DISEASE CAN BE CHECKED IN THE FIRST STAGES, AND A RADICAL CURE PROMPTLY EFFECTED.

THE OXYPATHOR IS NATURE'S WAY OF HEALING—NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS, NO POWERFUL AND KILLING DRUGS, NO INJURIOUS MEDICINES —THEREFORE THE SAFEST, SIMPLEST, MOST HARMLESS, MOST RELIABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

Oxypathy has a Record of Three Million Cures AND WE PROVE IT.

Another Grateful Report.

Different Testimonials in every Advertisement: B. R. SHARMA, Esq., B.A., of Bhatinda, writes:—

Dear Dr. Katz,

I thank you for your letter just received. In reply, I am glad to say that I find the Oxypathor to be the most wonderful thing. I have cured two cases of Wrist Drop; also cases of Fever. I have myself derived more benefit from its use.

Interesting literature explaining the treatment, also records of cases and copies of thousands of grateful letters, will be sent free and in strict confidence. Do not hesitate nor delay, but write or call immediately.

Institute of Oxypathy,

33, Oxygen Laboratory, CALCUTTA.

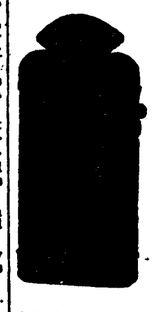
ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.

The Latest Novelty of To-day.

LEADS YOU WITH SAFETY THROUGH ALL DARK PASSAGES.

EVER READY.

Safe arrival guaranteed No. 121.



Re. 1-8 only

POST FREE

Dangerless, Storm and Rain Proof.

Clean and Neat.

NO OIL.

NO MATCHES.

Just press a button and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.

REMEMBER!

THIS IS NO TOY.

All the press is unanimous in its praise. It is the most useful article one could have. It is an ideal present.

Get one to-day, also list of Electrical Novelties.

No. 137, Bull's Eye lens.

Very Strong, Light and most Elegant Rs. 2-8-0 Post Free.

WANTED.

Commission Agents every where. Earn Rs. 13 and more a day.

No capital and no qualifications needed.

Liberal commission. Easy terms. Write at once.—

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.

Dept. B. C. **KARACHI**

FALLING HAIR CAUSED BY DANDRUFF.

HOW TO DESTROY THE DANDRUFF GERM AND SAVE YOUR HAIR.

Thin, brittle, colourless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff, that awful scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to skrink, loosen and die— then the hair falls out fast. For the purpose of destroying the dandruff germ you should get your chemist to prepare a lotion consisting of 3 ounces Bay Rum, 1 ounce Lavona de Compose and ½ dram Menthol Crystals. Rub this thoroughly into the scalp with the finger tips. It will kill the dandruff germ at once and after the 1st application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy, and have the appearance of abundance and incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

DRINK

"OLD CROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly whose some for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle .. ... Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:

LEOPOLD & Co.,

Chemists and Wine Merchants, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

TRIAL OF JAFFER JUSOOB.

MR. RUSTAM CAMA'S EVIDENCE

THE SHARE TRANSACTIONS

At the sixth sitting of the third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Hayward and a special jury resumed further hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., has charged Jaffer Jusoob, lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation) with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December, 1912. and 10th June, 1913, and in respect of a further sum of Rs. 16,000 on 1st September, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended by Mr. K. Mc. Kemp and Mr. Rustam J. Modi, who were instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, solicitors.

At the outset, Mr. Jardine proposed that the Court should not sit on Saturday (today) but should go on with the case on Monday as the defence relied on the syndicate accounts, of which they had to prepare copies. It could not be done before as they could not take continuous inspection.

Mr. Kemp agreed with Mr. Jardine. He said that in considering the account of Hassan Brothers, it was necessary to consider several other accounts, such as, Ahmed's, the three syndicates', Noor Mahomed's and Hassan Brothers'.

His Lordship consented to adopt that course.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, in further re-examination by Mr. Jardine, said that since the last hearing he had found certain documents which were in his possession. One of them was an agreement dated 28th July, 1913, between him and Noor Mahomed in connection with Cama and Noor Mahomed syndicate. The agreement was signed by him and Noor Mahomed. The agreement was to the effect that the signatories agreed that the profits and losses in all the transactions in David and Fazul shares for August and September *vaida* would be equally divided between them so long as the syndicate lasted; that the syndicate should last until November unless dissolved before that date by mutual consent; that the financing of the syndicate should be done by Noor Mahomed; and that two sets of books should be kept—one by Noor Mahomed and the other by the broker D. A. Cama who was to get a remuneration of Rs. 750 a month besides his brokerage money. There was a note made at the bottom of the agreement on the 29th September. 1913, that was, after the date the syndicate was dissolved. It was to the effect that the above syndicate ended on the 26th September, 1913, and that Mr. Cama had no interest in the same; that Noor Mahomed alone was responsible for all the contracts made by the broker D. A. Cama for the syndicate and which stood in the name of Mr. Cama for October and *moorat;* that Noor Mahomed would pay the remuneration to the broker D. A. Cama for October and *moorat* and that Noor Mahomed alone was responsible to the Credit Bank which did the financing for the syndicate. He had also found a receipt dated 29th September, 1913, signed by Noor Mahomed. The receipt was made out on a paper headed "the Credit Bank of India, Limited." It stated that the signatory had received a cheque dated 26th September from Mr. Rustum K. R. Cama on the Credit Bank for Rs. 2,16,224-14 being a payment to the Credit Bank to the joint account of Noor Mahomed and Rustam K. R. Cama in the Bank in full settlement of the closing of the same account and that Mr. Rustam Cama was not entitled to any profits in the transactions of the syndicate nor was he responsible for the loss nor was he to pay for the October or *moorat* transactions or for any other *vaida.*

RECEIPTS FOR 26 LAKHS.

Continuing, witness said that on the 26th September Noor Mahomed was not in Bombay and he gave the cheque dated the 26th to Jaffer. Noor Mahomed returned on the 29th and passed the above receipt. He had signed a receipt stating that the signatories had received Rs: 26,88,660 from the Credit Bank to the credit of their account on account of David and Fazul shares as shown on the back of the receipt. Besides the witness, the receipt was signed by Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed for Noor Mahomed Jusoob. He did not remember anything about it but he believed it must have been in connection with the syndicate transactions in David and Fazul shares. This receipt was passed on 18th September 1913. On the same day, witness had drawn a cheque on the Credit Bank in favour of the Credit Bank for Rs. 14,91,225 in payment of what the syndicate owed to the Bank for 1,071 Fazul shares at the rate of Rs. 585 and 1,571 Davids at the rate of Rs. 570.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that "Rustam K. R. Cama No. 2" account was the account which dealt with the speculative transactions before the formation of the second syndicate. In that account there were amounts credited, which were so credited by reason of bills drawn by Noor Mahomed and endorsed by the witness. Jaffer's name did not appear anywhere there. As an illustration of the credit entries of the amounts of the proceeds of bills, he said that on 30th June, 1913, there was a credit entry of Rs. 88,386. This amount related to the proceeds of a hundi drawn by Noor Mahomed and endorsed by him.

Re-examined on this by Mr. Jardine, witness said that Rs. 88,386 were the proceeds of a hundi for Rs. 90,000. That hundi was not paid but witness subsequently settled all the claims against him including this hundi with the liquidator. Noor Mahomed paid nothing for the hundi. He settled for a few annas in a rupee with the liquidator.

Mr. Kemp at this stage asked the Court to question the witness whether before this he was not a very wealthy person.

Mr. Jardine said he would clear the point as he knew about it when the claim against Mr. Cama was settled.

Witness said that before the formation of the syndicate he had Rs. 2,25,000. His half share in the losses with Jaffer in wheat and seeds came to Rs. 36,000. Then he had to pay all the losses in the Bombay Cotton Mills shares. There were 400 shares which were brought on an average of over Rs. 500 and were sold at on an average Rs. 100. The loss come to about Rs. 1,60,000.

You then hoped to retrieve your fortune in that syndicate by dealing in Davids and Fazuls?—No.

What was the claim of the Credit Bank against you?—Rs. 3,65,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 were for calls for 5,000 shares of the Credit Bank which I held for Jaffer as his nominee.

His Lordship: Did you go insolvent?—No, My Lord.

A MISSING WITNESS.

Mr. Jardine then proposed to tender the deposition of Keshavlal Lakmichand Sha, a witness who was evading his creditors on account of his insolvency and could not be found.

Superintendent Sullivan, examined by Mr Jardine, said that he had been attending to this case throughout and had made about fifty attempts during the last month to serve this witness, who was examined before the magistrate and to cross-examine whom an opportunity had been given to the defence.

Mr. Jardine also put in the report of the district magistrate, Thana, stating that the witness could not be found.

His Lordship admitted the deposition of the witness made in the lower court.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson read it to the jury. It stated that the witness, who was the proprietor of the Orient Motor Car Company, had sold the "Fiat" car to Jaffer Jusoob.

Another witness then deposed to the sale of a "Berliet" car by the French Motor Car Company to the accused.

Mr. Jardine then examined a number of witnesses, principally brokers, about the transactions spoken to by Hassanally and Ahmed. The principal witness was Mr. D. D. Kanga, share and stock broker. He said that he had done transactions on behalf of Jaffer, Hassan Brothers and the Credit Bank but all under instructions from Jaffer. He had also bought and sold Government Paper to the extent of seven lakhs. Witness also explained to the Court what a *badla* transaction was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he had made a claim against the Credit Bank for the transactions. There was no claim against Jaffer personally. He meant to convey by that that all the transactions were in the name of the Credit Bank.

Re-examined, witness said that about six months prior to the closing of the Bank, witness had closed to do transactions in Jaffer's name.

Nemchand Jagjiwan, formerly a mehta in the employ of Messrs. G. Mehta and Company, jewellers, (now insolvents) deposed to his having received a cheque for Rs. 690 signed by Hassan Brothers from Jaffer Jusoob in consideration of a certain number of shares of the Credit Bank belonging to one Gulabrai. The cheque was cashed.

The hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RETURN OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott Kt., Chief Justice, who was on a month's privilege leave, arrived yesterday morning from Europe by the P. and O. S. S. Persia and sat in the First Court on the Appellate side with the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Heaton sat in the Second Court on the Appellate side, as there was some part-heard criminal work to be disposed of.

From Monday, the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman will sit together in the First Court, while Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah will form the Second Court.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION AND THE BACKWARD HINDUS.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—We have to thank the Government of Bombay for the interesting Press Note published giving figures and percentage about municipal representation in the Bombay Presidency with regard to the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi communities.

It is also gratifying to note the interest shown by Government on behalf of communities which are backward and the efforts made on their behalf in adjusting the proportion of municipal representation by means of Government nominations. It would have been equally beneficial and interesting if Government had taken the trouble of giving details and figures to show further how the forward and backward communities amongst the Hindus stand respectively in the matter of these municipal representations. I am sure if inquiries were instituted a great apathy on the part of the authorities is sure to be revealed to Government.

In the interests of the poorer and backward Hindu classes it is desirable that Government, just as in the case of Mahomedans will do something so as to secure at least some representation among municipal councillors.

In a city like Bombay where the Hindu working class population forms such a bulk, it is deplorable to find hardly a single Government nominee from the backward Hindu classes; when those who are conversant with the manoeuvering of municipal elections know very well how the capitalist classes predominate both in the rate payers and Justices election. I submit this is a matter which Government ought to think seriously if the interests of so many voiceless working men require to be vouchsafed.—Yours etc.

A BACKWARD HINDU.

Parel, July 9th.

Surgeon-General W. Babtie, V.C., C.B., Director of Medical Services in India, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the H. M. King, *vice* Surgeon-General Sir W. I. Gubbins, retired.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

COMPLAINANT FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Framroze Pallonji Pastakia charged Jamsetji Cowasji Jassawalla and Mrs. Soonabai Perosha Patel with kidnapping and cheating and outraging the modesty of a woman. Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. Dady N. Dubash, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, and Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai and Bomansha Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the second accused.

The complainant, further cross-examined by Mr. Saher, said one of the girls was bitten on the leg by a mad dog at Bandra on the day or the day after she was removed to Bandra from the first accused's place. He never informed the accused of this, nor did the latter come to see the girl at Bandra. He took Rs. 1,000 from the first accused for cotton "teji-mundi" business after the girls had gone to live at the accused's place. He did not remember if he took this money five or six days after the girls had gone to the accused's place. He used to see the first accused before and after he took the money. He used to go to him daily and gave him Rs. 800 in all. There was a loss of about Rs. 200 in the business.

Witness was shown an account book. He said such payments as were not entered there were made after the account in the book was closed. After the account was closed, he paid the first accused Rs. 2,135, regarding which no entries were made in the book as it was with the accused, and the payment was made at his (complainant's) place. He was on bad terms with both the accused. The Rs. 2,000 mentioned in his pleader's letter dated 2nd May related to another sum given to him at the end of March, and this sum was not entered in his book.

The Magistrate: How much in all has your client given to the complainant?

Mr. Saher: Rs. 6,000.

His Worship: And how long did the friendship last?

Mr. Saher: For about a month or two (Laughter.)

The complainant was then shown a letter written by his pleader in which it was admitted that he had lost Rs. 2,000.

The complainant said he had altogether received about Rs. 5,500 from the first accused for his own purposes, as well as the joint speculative business. Out of that he had passed a promissory note for Rs. 2,500. He had taken Rs. 1,000 for "teji mundi" speculation, and Rs. 2,000 for speculation in American cotton business. Out of the Rs. 1,000 he returned about Rs. 800. The Rs. 2,000 were lost. The subsequent Rs. 2,000 which he got on the 9th March he returned to the accused two days after.

The further hearing was adjourned.

A FAMILY SQUABBLE.

AUNT AND NIECE IN COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magisthate Mr. Kholaskar, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Miss Connie Pain, to show cause why process should not be issued against her on a charge of insult preferred against her by Mrs. Rose Hanson.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant.

The facts of the case, as contained in the information filed by the complainant, are as follows:—The respondent is the niece of Mr. Hanson and resides at Nesbit Lane, while the complainant lives near Sassoon Dock, Colaba. On or about the 27th May, complainant had occasion to write to the accused's mother Mrs. Pain, at Ahmednagar, regarding her conduct. Mrs. Pain a few days later wrote to her daughter intimating that she had received a letter from Mrs. Hanson, which apparently caused the accused much annoyance.

On the 1st instant the accused wrote a letter to the complainant in which she denied the statements made by the complainants in the letter, and said that Mrs. Hanson was not leading a straight life. In the letter the accused had further stated that the complainant was friendly with one Jennings and that Jennings and the complainant had been seen together till three in the morning. The whole letter was written in very insulting language, and with the sole object of causing the complainant annoyance and injuring her feelings.

Mr. Kholaskar tendered to the Court a letter sent by Mrs. Hanson to Mrs. Pain, and said that the allegations made therein were sufficient to cause a young lady like Miss Pain to write a letter to the complainant by way of retaliation, and that Mrs. Hanson had herself brought about this unpleasantness.

On his saying that the case was merely a family squabble, his Worship enquired if there wasn't a chance of a settlement.

Mr. Godinho said that his client would be satisfied with a apology, but this the accused was unwillig to give, add when she was prepared to do so, at the request of friends, Mrs. Hanson asked for Court expenses.

His Worship converted the notice into a summons, and said that the only ground for his issuing a notice in the matter was that the insult was communicated by letter, and he wished to have the law point cleared. The contents of the letter were such as to cause a breach of the peace.

Sri Manavekrama Ettan Rajah, the Zamorin of Calicut, with the consent of the rest of his family, has decided to had over the management of the Stanom's large estate to the Government.

ALLEGED BOGUS DETECTIVES.

FIRST ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, continued the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Albert Price, a sub-inspector in the Bombay Health Department, Walter James Donohue, a canvasser, and J. W. C. Jones with impersonating detectives, cheating and criminal intimidation. Mr. Saher appeared with Inspector Morris, for the prosecution.

Jones, cross-examined by the first accused said he met him about 7-30 or 8 p.m. in Sankli Street in connection with the arrangements. Price tries to remember a famous English detective's name and failing in that he asked him to get cards printed in the name of George Bolton, Detective, Bombay and London Police." When they went to the Marwari's shop, witness did the talking and did the transaction as the accused could not speak the language. The first accused had both the sovereigns in his pocket. When the police went to search the first accused's boxes at his place, the complainant asked witness what statement he had made to the police, and he replied that he had stated the whole truth to the police. When pursued by the policemen this accused told witness to stick by him and that he would see it all-right through.

Inspector Jeffries of the Bombay C.I.D. deposed to the arrest of the accused. He described the manner in which Inspector Morris and he followed the accused, and had sepoys-dressed as gardeners to assist them.

THE ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The first accused in his statement to the Court said that on the morning of the 27th we went to work as usual, and he came back from work with the intention of going to a theatre. On going out of his house at about 5-30 p.m. he met Jones at the bottom of the steps. Jones asked him where he was going to. He replied that he (the accused) was going to a theatre, whereupon Jones said he too was going that way. On passing an Irani's shop, Jones asked him to have a cup of tea. They went in and Jones ordered two cups of tea. After sitting he asked him (the accused) if he could lend him a rupee. He asked "why." Jones said there was a Parsi man harassing him. He next asked him if he would like to join and catch the Parsi. So, being under the influence of liquor, and half drunk at that time, he (the accused) asked Jones what he was going to do if they caught the Parsi. Jones said he could hand him over to the police and that he had another friend of his to help him. He then called a gharrywalla and said he would take him to his friend's place. On arriving at the Diamond Jubilee Building he left him in the victoria and fetched the second accused, when he introduced to him as "Mr. Bryant." He instructed the gharrywalla to drive to the Victoria Gardens. On the way Jones told him he would leave the Gardens with the Parsi in a victoria, and that when they got to the Villard he would give him a signal. Jones further said that in case the Parsi did not come quietly he (Jones) had plenty of cards, which he should give the Parsi. Thus saying he handed him some cards. When the signal was given, he (the first accused) and the second accused went up to the victoria, and saw Jones and the Parsi, out of the carriage. The Parsi began to cry and the accused had to push him into the victoria. When he would not come the accused showed him the card, which Jones had given him, to make him get into the carriage. The accused had not read the name on the card. On the way the Parsi again asked for forgiveness and started speaking to the second accused and Jones. The first accused asked the second accused and Jones which was the nearest Police Station and being told the Parsi Statue Police Station was nearer than the Esplanade, the first accused told the gharrywalla to drive to the former. All of a sudden the gharrywalla stopped. The Parsi and the second accused got out of the gharry, and taked for about five minutes. They got into the gharry again, when the Parsi told the driver to drive to a hotel. The first accused asked them what their object was in driving to the hotel, and they replied he would see later on and that they were going to make the Parsi write out a confession, and then allow him to go to his father. With that they went into an Irani's shop. The Parsi asked him to go in and offered him a drink. He refused at first but seeing the second accused take one, he also had one, and he intended to pay for it. On leaving the shop, he (the first accused) was going home, leaving them all. Jones asked him to wait a minute as the second accused and the Parsi were talking at a distance. The first accused here described the visit to the Marwari's shop. From there he (the first accused), went to a bar, had some drinks and then went home. On the following morning when he got up, he had suspicions that the coins belonged to the Parsi. He took Rs. 12 and annas odd from his box which he had got at the Marwari's shop. He went down to the Marwari. On the way he met Jones, who asked him where he was going. He told him he was going to redeem the coin which had been pawned. Jones then asked him if he knew that they had to meet the Parsi. He replied he did not know but that he would go. When he got there he saw the second accused. After waiting for about two or three minutes, he asked the second accused what the matter was, and the latter handed him two confessions. As he was reading them, the Parsi came out of the Irani's shop and asked them to come for a drive, so the first accused showed the confessions in his pocket. He went with the second accused and the Parsi to the Victoria Gardens for a drive. On reaching the Gardens, the Parsi offered him twelve sovereigns for the return of the confessions. He (the first accused) refused to take money or part with the confessions, which he said he would give to the police. The Parsi then started crying, and knelt, and he (the first accused) got "fed up" with the Parsi's requests for the confessions. He went out and the second accused overtook him in a victoria and asked him why he had not taken the money. He thereupon asked him if he thought he was a fool. The second accused asked him where the confessions were, and he thereupon pulled them out of his pocket and gave them to him, saying he was finished with this game. He then asked him (the first accused) to have a drink. On going down they met Jones coming along Clare Road in a tram car. The second accused told the gharrywalla to stop and beckoned to Jones to come, which Jones did. They went to a bar near the Parsi Statue, and after having drinks there, he went home. Before going home, he went to the Marwari's shop and redeemed the sovereign. At the next interview with Jones when he came to his bungalow, he asked him if this was his coin. Jones replied in the affirmative and the accused gave it to him and told him not to come to his place any more. In spite of this, Jones came to his place twice or thrice, telling him that he (the accused) was as bad as him, and that the second accused was not "Bryant" but Donohue and was his brother-in-law. Jones further said, "you see there are two against one, and you stand no chance if you get caught. On Saturday the 4th instant the first accused was just going to have his breakfast when the second accused came to his house, saying that the Parsi was waiting and that he wanted to give him the confessions back. He asked him why he wanted him and if he could not do it himself. The latter thereupon said he (the first accused) was equally in the swim, and that therefore it was just as well that he came. When he (the first accused) went to the Irani's shop, Jones was waiting for him. He asked why and where they had got to meet the Parsi. They replied that they were to meet in the Victoria Gardens. He gave them back the confessions. On going into the Gardens, he saw Inspectors Morris and Jeffries. He told the second accused that he was going out of that. On going out the Gardens, the Parsi and the second accused followed him as far as the gate, calling him back. He went back and kept walking round the Gardens. On going near the gate, he was going to walk out, when he saw Jones running towards him. Jones said, "Bolt for life as Inspectors Morris and Jeffries are following us. I saw them from the Museum window." He (the first accused) ran faster than Jones, who jumped into a victoria and overtook him and told him to jump in which he did, and cut his leg. Jones then asked him where the confessions were, whereupon he pulled them out of his pocket. Jones said, "For God's sake, tear them up." The first accused told the victoria driver to stop, but Jones told the latter to go on. Then two police sepoys came up at the corner of the Sir J. J. Hospital. On going to the head police office, Jones told him to deny everything, and to stick by him.

The second accused also made a statement in the course of which he said he was never introduced as a police officer.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

SECOND ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The second accused, in the course of his statement to the Court, said he went to the Fort on his own private affairs on the morning of the 27th. After some time, at about mid-day, he went across to the "Railway Times" Press to see if Jones had finished his work to go home. Jones told him to sit in an Irani's shop and wait for him, as he had something important to tell him. When he came out he told him that a Parsi gentleman wanted him to drive out to the Vellard. He (the accused) at once objected and left him, going home. At about 5 p.m. Price and Jones came to his house and after some talking induced him to go. He told them he was afraid, but Price told him to have no fears, as he had done this several times in England, and had also blackmailed people there. The arrangement was that he (the second accused) was only to be a friend of Price, who was to be "George Bolton of the London and Bombay (Detective) Police." At the Vellard the hood of the victoria in which Jones and the Parsi were seated was up. When the gharrywalla was seen going to the Irani's shop a second time, both the accused went up to the gharry.

"A LITTLE ARGUMENT."

A little argument took place on this, and Price told the gharrywalla to drive to the police station. The Parsi was pleading to be let go. The second accused was never introduced as a police officer. They agreed to drive to an Irani's shop, and settle matters there. The suggestion to have a written confession from the Parsi emanated from Price. At the Victoria Gardens Price told him (the second accused) to receive the money from the Parsi as he (Price) was a police officer and was not allowed to accept any bribes. He (the second accused) thereupon took the money and he, Price and Jones shared it. On the next occasion when they went to the Victoria Gardens, Price told him not to take any money as detectives were about.

The hearing was adjourned.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS CHARGED.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION AT KURLA.

On Thursday last, Mr. Krishnaji Vaman Narulkar, Superintendent of the Kurla Municipality Slaughter House, and Abdool Latif, Inspector of the abattoir, appeared before Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, Huzur, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, to answer a charge under section 409 I. P. C., of Criminal Breach of Trust, as public servants, preferred against them by Mr. A. H. Pirzada, Secretary of the Kurla Municipality.

The first accused is the Veterinary Superintendent of the Kurla slaughter-house, and the second is the slaughter-house inspector subordinate to him. On the 6th inst., at about 9-30 a.m. the Secretary and Chairman of the Municipality paid a surprise visit to the slaughter-house and counted there the skins of ten slaughtered animals. The slaughtering fee for each animal is Rs. 5. The Municipality officials ordered the Sanitary Inspector to fetch the "Slaughtering Fee Receipt Book." The Superintendent came with the book himself, which was taken from him, and it was found it is alleged that the accused had in the receipt book accounted for only nine animals, while Rs. 5 paid for the tenth is alleged to have been misappropriated by the accused.

The case is proceeding.

LONDON TO MANCHESTER AND BACK.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTORY IN AIR RACE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The flying race from London to Manchester and back was won on June 20, by the American airman W. L. Brock, who won the "Air Derby" round London on June 6, says "The Times." He covered the distance, a total of 322 miles, in an actual flying time of 4h. 42sec., or at an average speed of 68.4 miles an hour. It is interesting to note that, whereas in 1910, the single journey reckoned on that occasion at 186 miles, was performed by Paulhan at an average speed of 44.6 miles an hour, one of the competitors on Saturday, Lord Carbery, reached Birmingham, 91 miles, in 61min. 30sec., and if he had not been unfortunate would doubtless have kept a speed approximately twice that of Paulham all the way.

Mist was lying low over the country round Hendon when at 8 a.m., the time fixed for the start, the competitors and a handful of spectators assembled at the aerodrome. It was not until 9.30, after the receipt of telegrams reporting the weather a few miles out as clearing, that a start was made.

The following were the starters:—

1 Lot.	Machine.	Engine.	Time of start. H. M.S.
Birchenough	M. Farman (Bl.)	70 h.p. Renault	9 30 0
Alcock	M. Farman(Bl.)	100 h.p.Sunbeam	10 55 50
Strange	Blériot (Mono.)	80 h.p Gnome	10 28 48
Noel	Morane (Mono.)	80 h.p. Gnome	11 3 22
Brock	Morane (Mono.)	80 h.p. Gnome	11 6 40
Carr	Morane (Mono.)	80 h.p. Gnome	11 9 42
Carbery	Bristol (Bl.)	80 h.p. Le Rhone	11 55 50
Hawker	Sopwith (Bl.)	100 h.p. Gnome	12 20 32

Alcock should have started at 10h. 5m. 54sec., but was delayed for about 50 minutes by a leaking carburetter.

The intervals between the starting times were fixed by a handicap based on trials made the previous evening.

About 11 o'clock the sun came out, and with it sprang up a light breeze which soon cleared away the mist from Hendon. At 11.15 Birchenough returned owing to a leaking tank.

News had just been received of Strange's safe arrival at Birmingham when Hawker, who had flown over from Brooklands, started. An hour and a half later he was seen returning. On landing he showed symptoms of violent indisposition and was dazed and deaf. He had lost his way beyond Coventry and feeling ill, had made his way back as best he could. He soon recovered, and in the evening performed several "loops." It will be remembered that he was similarly affected in the first stage of the seaplane circuit of Britain.

In the course of the afternoon, which was lovely, a fair number of Spectators, including Mr. Churchill, were present. Bernwell flew over from Brooklands on a Vickers gun machine, which made a circuit of the aerodrome, firing a few rounds of blank as it passed the enclosures.

Gradually reports came in form Birmingham and Manchester. Four of the competitors had completed the outward journey, Strange at 1.39, Brock at 2.2, Carr at 2.26, and Alcock at 2.34. Strange had broken his propeller as he was starting ing to return. Noel had landed five miles short of Coventry, and had borrowed some petrol from a passing lady motorist. He had then proceeded to Birmingham and landed by mistake on the race course, smashing his propeller and a wing against the railings. Lord Carbery made a bad landing at Birmingham and damaged a wing and his chassis.

THE FINISH.

Brock returned to Hendon at 5h 49m. 6sec., amid great cheering and the sounding of many motor-horns. He said that on coming out of the fog beyond Watford he had been unable to recognize the country and had come down 15 miles short of Birmingham to ask the way, thereby losing about 20 minutes. Carr was next home, at 7h. 5m. 54sec. (flying time 5h. 56m. 12sec.). He had landed three times to ask the way, and had been drifted a good deal out of his course on the return journey. Alcock finished at 8h. 2m. 0sec. His flying time, including the 14 minutes lost at the start, was 7h. 56m. 17sec.

Brock, therefore, wins the "Daily Mail" Gold Trophy and £400 presented by the Anglo-American Oil Company (the distributors of Pratt's motor spirit), in commemoration of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary, and the first Handicap Prize of £250 and trophy presented by the same company. Carr receives the second handicap prize of £100.

EDINBURGH STUDENTS AND MR. TILAK

A congratulatory dinner of the Indian students in Edinburgh was held at the Carlton Hotel on Monday the 22nd June, to celebrate the release of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Mr. C. Venkata Rao, M.A. presided.

In spite of the examinations going on in the week, as many as 50 students were present. The menu card with a striking portrait of Mr. Tilak was a feature of the dinner. The principal toasts were those of "India" and "Sriyut Bal Gangadhar Tialk," both of them being very ably proposed and heartily responded to. At the close of the function, a telegram of congratulations was sent to Mr. Tilak, "Kesari", Office, Poona.

Lala Lajput Rai, who was previously requested by the organising Committee to preside, but could not owing to his other engagements, sent the following letter:—

"I am very grateful to the Edinburg Indians for having asked me to preside over the dinner they propose to organise in honour of Mr. Tilak. I wish, I could comply with your request as I have the fullest sympathy with your proposed dinner. I have the highest respect for Mr. Tilak's personality and I honour him as one of India's greatest patriots. I wish I could come but I am afraid my engagements previously made prevent my complying with your request. Please tender my apologies to the Committee and read my letter at the Dinner."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Students' Brotherhood: Lecture by Mr. N. M. N. Muzumdar on Indian Emigration" in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 9.

496. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 12th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday 13th Inst.—"K" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 14th Inst.—"C" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 15th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 16th, Friday 17th, and Saturday 18th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 19th Inst.—Corps Spoon Shoot, 600 and 700 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

497. Signalling Flags.—Members of the Corps who do not intend to join the signalling class this season and are in possession of signalling flags are requested to return them to Head-Quarters at once.

498. Maxim Gun Class.—"G" Company Maxim Gun Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m.

499. Signalling Class.—"G" Company Signalling Class will parade on Mondays and Fridays at 7-30 a.m. each week for instruction under Sergt. Ferrers Nicholson.

500. Lecture.—A lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Corps Head-Quarters on Thursday evening, 16th Instant at 7-15 p.m. The Miniature Range will not be open on that evening.

501. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 7751 Vol. A. S. Evans, "C" Coy.
No. 7752 Vol. G. Alphonso, "F" Coy.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 11.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending 11th instant.—Corpl. R. Ellis.

SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The winners of the spoons at last Saturday's competition were Troopers F. C. Spencer and John Reid. It is notified for information that the next competition will be held at the British Infantry Range at Colaba at 4-30 p.m. to-day Saturday, July 11th. 200 yards Snapshooting 7 shots. 200 yards Falling Plates 5 shots. Each plate counts 5 points, previous winners will be handicapped 2 points, each spoon won this season, and 1 point for each spoon won previous seasons.

3. There will be a Commanding Officers' parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 14th instant, (weather permitting). Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

4 There will be no Drill, at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 14th instant, owing to the Hall not being available.

5. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana this Saturday morning the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R M Thomason V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... Tivoli ..... Schroder.
Overture ..... L'Espoir de Alsace...Hermann.
Valse ..... Destiny ..... Baynes.
Selection ..... The Pink Lady .....Caryll.
Gavotte .....Softly Unawares .....Lincke.
Scherzo..... The Jolly Musicians.....Muscat
Two Step ..... I'll dance till the sun breaks... .....Joyce.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA,

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of additional passengers by to-day's mail steamer:—

Col. E F Twigg, Mr H W Shepherd, the Hon. Sir Henry McMahon, G C V O, K C I E, C S I, Mr H A Buller, Mr. C R Wilkinson, Major G A F Sanders, Mr J M Lowine, Mr R P Scott, Mrs A Buchanan, Major E Kirkpatrick, Mr G Fell, Mr H R Blaguire, Mr W Ellis Jones, Captain V E Mocatta, Mr Albert Horst, Mr J S Harris, Mr J K Douglas, the Hon. Mr J P Orr, C S I, Mrs Walter Tibbits, Mr. J R H Cama, Mr V Kameswara Rao, Mr R Heborn, Mr Thos. Linzey, Mrs T C Walsh, Mr E H Simkin, Mr K A Person, Captain D Arthur, Lt.-Col. Herbert, Mr G George, Mr Bissett, Mr R H Stranger, Mr A G Wright, Mr J Angus, Mr A B Jacques, Mr J S Christie, and Mr W Ameer Ali.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The P. & O. mail steamer Persia arrived in harbour at day break yesterday, with the mails of June 26th, and the following passengers:—

Lt. W A Montgomery, Mrs H Guthrie and child, Mr J Cook, Mr and Mrs J L Kenny, and infant, Capt R M Dickson, Lt. A Seddon, Lt. P S Langton, Mr A Wilson, Mrs Miram and infant, Mrs. Mary Dunn, Mr E R Park, Mr W J Wilson, Miss E M Squires, Miss E Collins, Mr G Glen, Mr and Mrs J T Guthrie, Mr. J D Baillie, Mr Jas. Cameron, Mr J Mittra, Mr W G Martelli, Mr E J Miller, Lt.-Col. W Hardy, Capt. F H Bradley, Maj. G H Prevost, Capt W C Lee, Mr and Mrs. Nicoll, Capt. J G McConaghy, Maj. G A MacWalter, Maj.-Gen. Young, Mrs. C A M Williams, Mr and Mrs G W Hatch and infant, Sir H Stuart, Mr G Fogt, Mr G T Lane, Maj. H W F Cooke, Maj. C H Campbell, Capt. D M Taylor, Maj. C L Seton Brown, Mrs S Morris, Lady H Stuart and maid, Mr W G Mitchell, Mr G S White, Mr A Lawson, Dr. J A Turner, Mr F Graham, Capt P H Kealy, Sir Basil Scott, Sir G S Nair, Capt H C L Cock, Mr B H Lochhead, Mr W S Armour, Mr V A Stow, Mr A F Norman, Mr D P How, Mr W J Walker, Mr J K Dubash, Mr F J Binning, Mr H M McIntyre, Mr J N Taylor, Mr Frank, Sanders Lt. W K Thyne, Mr A T Goodwyn, Mr M Morrison, Mr Dutton, Mr A G Maflin, Capt and Mrs E C Bowen, Mr and Mrs. M D Devadoss, the Hon. F H M Corbet, Mr W M Edwards, Lt. C J E Greenwood, Mr R L Ballantyne, Lt. N M Mehta, Mr J W Nuttall, Mr F Buckney, Mr T D Madhok, Maj.-Gen. C Townsend, Mrs. E M Hall, Mr John Low, Mr R V C Corbet, Mr S M Hassan, Mrs S J Chenoy, Capt A G Walker, Prince B Manyalsinkji, Mr P N Bharucha, Mr G W Robertson, Mr H L Rustonj, Mr P N Basu, Mr W Hetherington, Mr G B Merry, Mr J Coates, Mr G T Hingorani, Mr W G Duguid, Capt R N Dick, Mr C A Young, Mr E A Macormick, Mr H Sharp Col. and Mrs E C Tidswell, Mr N S Parry, Col. E J Burn, the Hon. Mr Jus. Oldfield, Sir John Lady Wallis, Mr A L Hannay, Mrs Anne Besant, the Hon. Mr Jus. Bakewell, Dr Mary Rocke, Mr C F Napier, Mr G L Corbett, Mr R D N Wadia, Mr N Grant, Mr and Mrs H Balkwill, Sir Leslie Miller, Lady Maihar-ul-Haqui, Mr V N Ketkar, and Mr S Procopian.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. M. Chiplunkar, B.A., will conduct to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., the weekly Divine Service at the Local Prarthanamandir, Girgaon.

S. S. SCINDIA.

The Anchor Line agents have received a wireless message from the s. s. Scindia advising that she is arriving here at 6 a.m. this morning and the passengers will be landed at Carnac Bunder by launch.

G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association was held yesterday evening at the hospital. Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, honorary secretary and treasurer, presented the Annual Report which has been already published. The Report was adopted and after electing office-bearers the meeting dispersed. An appeal was made to the public for funds.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, there were 73 deaths as against 64 on the same day last year and 103 the year before. There were 3 plague attacks and 2 deaths, 5 small-pox attacks and 1 death, and 5 cholera attacks and 2 deaths. A total of 1,671 rats were caught, 14 of which were plague-infected. The infected rats were caught in A. Ward 1, B. Ward 5, C. Ward 5, and E. Ward 3.

KICKED BY HIS WIFE.

A Hindu named Saba Luxmon, aged about 40, residing at Ferguson Road, had a quarrel with his wife Bhimabai on Wednesday night. Bhimabai kicked Saba in the abdomen. Bhimabai thereupon got frightened and disappeared. Saba was removed to hospital, where on an operation being performed, it was found that he was suffering from ulceration of the intestine due to the after effects of enteric fever, and that the kick had nothing to do with his illness. He is lying in a critical condition.

SENSITIVE WIFE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Active Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Sakubai, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased's husband, Narayan Bhamboo, had three boarders in his house at Jacob's Circle. He saw her joking and laughing with the boarders on Wednesday evening, when he told her that her conduct would give rise to a scandal in the neighbourhood. The deceased took this to heart and on Thursday she purchased four annas worth of opium at Byculla. The same afternoon she was found lying unconscious in her room, and was being removed to hospital, when she died on the way.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE MONSOON.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Only ten cents of an inch of rain fell in Bombay in the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday, and the fall to date so nearly nine inches below the average.

The weather at sea is very rough, and Capt. Jenkins of the P. & O. mail steamer which arrived in port at 5 a. m., yesterday reported having met during the voyage, cloudy weather confused swell and easterly to southerly, south-east wind after leaving Aden.

At midnight on the 6th instant it blew hard from southward in the Socotra Channel, veering later to south-west, with very high south-westerly sea and swell, which continuing till noon on the 8th in longitude 62 degrees, east Afterwards the wind and sea moderated. When approaching the coast of India, moderate monsoon and overcast sky with moderate sea with rain at intervals during the early hours of to-day was experienced. Heavy seas were encountered off Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 10th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 10th July. 1913		June 1st to 10th July. 1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	0	10	19	01	42	80	13	98
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	26	22	15	51	16	14	53
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	30	22	07	50	71	14	04
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	22	23	61	58	76	13	83

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BATTLE FOR THE WOODEN SPOON.

MEDICALS BEAT HORNETS 1—0.

Yesterday's game in the first Division of the Harwood League may be described as a battle for the wooden spoon. Both teams had three points to their credit and an identical goal-average, and it was probable that the result of the match would decide, which team should pass into the second division. The Hornets were expected to win, as there is little doubt that they are the better combination, and at their first meeting they had all the game although they were able to score but once. Yesterday they had by far the better of the exchanges, and the forwards have only themselves to thank for not piercing Hildreth's charge.

Looked at from one point of view, the Medicals deserved their victory, for they were brave enough to practically test the truth, given expression to in these columns, that to strengthen the attack helps the defence. The Medical skipper played Doyle and Wadia, who have been the mainstay of the defence, in the forward line, with the result when opportunity came, and it came but once, they took advantage of it, making no mistake. Doyle paved the way for the point, about halfway through the first period, with some tricky footwork, and centered to Wadia, the ball eluding the James brothers' feet, and the Parsi smashed it in smartly, at such close range as to give Navin no chance.

The Hornets played in the Medical half a great part of the hour, but they finished badly. Hildreth had only one really smart shot to negotiate—a hard drive from Bradbury—but the ball travelled straight into his hands. Otherwise the attack was in the nature of dribbles up to the goal mouth, which Hildreth always rushed out to a game he excels at.

The Hornets disastrous career through the League is most unfortunate. It is in them to do better, and many would be glad to see them make a recovery. T. James replacing Windsor at centre-half is a mistake for although the former works very hard, Windsor gives a better account of himself in that very difficult place. Finnigan has fallen off his game unaccountable and plays too much with his backs, who, as has been remarked before, have a tendency to play too close to the goal. The James brothers again appeared at back, and although they did well, the skipper would be well advised in playing one of them forward. Downes is not an over-convincing centre-forward, and the Hornets would do well to remember that their task is to win matches, and to this end they must do all they can to strengthen the attack.

The Medicals played a vastly improved game. Sweeny and Sheik are profiting by experience and show up better every time they appear. Thompson, Doyle and Wadia were frequently prominent. Iyangar, who was tried for the first time is hardly likely to be retained.

The following were the teams:—

Grant Medicals.—Hildreth, goal; Thompson and Eyles, backs; Sheik, Sweeny and Iyangar, halves; Pearl, Doyle, Wadia, Hakim and Evans, forwards.

Hornets.—Navin, goal; H. James and W. James, backs; Ashton, T. James and Finnigan, halves; Riley, Bradbury, Downes, Strelly and Morris, forwards.

Referee.—Cpl. McGarry.

Goals.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	5	5	0	0	19	1	10
Bombay Gymkhana ...	6	4	1	1	7	2	9
Bombay Athletic	7	3	3	1	11	8	7
R. G. A. Bombay	6	2	2	2	7	7	6
Hornets	7	1	5	1	2	13	3
Grant Medicals	7	1	3	3	3	12	5
G.I.P. Railway Athletic	6	1	3	2	3	9	4

SECOND DIVISION.

CUSTOMS (6) BEAT RANGERS (0).

The Customs in the Second Division of the League, beat the Rangers by six goals to one, on the Marine Lines yesterday.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A"	6	5	0	1	26	3	11
Y. M. C. A.	6	5	1	0	10	3	10
G.I.P. Mechanics Inst.	5	3	1	1	12	5	7
Institute Luso-Indiano.	5	3	2	0	11	8	6
Customs Athletic Club	7	1	4	2	9	18	4
Rangers	7	0	5	2	3	26	2
Telegraph R. Club ...	6	0	4	2	4	12	2

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON AT HINGANGHAT

(From a Correspondent.)

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.I.E., travelled by special train from Ballarpore to Hinganghat on the 7th instant He was presented with an Address by the Municipality the same evening at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall.

Subsequently he and his party comprising Sir A. Blennerhassett, Mr. Mayes, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Mr. Waterston, Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, were entertained at the mills owned by Sir Kustoorchund Daga, K.C.I.E., and an influential gathering was invited to meet him. The party spent about two hours at the mills which were very gaily and sumptuously decorated. Late in the evening there was a gorgeous display of fire-works opposite the mills. Hundreds of people assembled in the big maidan opposite the mills to welcome the popular Commissioner. The Hon. the Chief Commissioner left by the night train for Nagpur.

THE POLO CUP.

EXPERT'S REVIEW OF THE GAMES.

FINE PLAY BY ENGLISH TEAM.

The Polo Cup matches at Meadowbrook were so fully reported chukker by chukker at the time that it is unnecessary to give detailed reports from the Home papers, but the following reviews of the two games by "The Times" special correspondent will no doubt be read with interest.

Writing on the first game this expert says:—

The Englishmen scored 10 goals, minus two half-goals for fouls and two quarter-goals, for safety hits. America scored four goals, minus two half-goals for fouls.

If Mr. Rene La Montagne had been able to direct his shots, of which he had many in at least five periods, with the ordinary accuracy of even a fairly good player, he could have added several goals to the American score. Of course, several clever strokes by the English forwards also went wide of the goal, but most of them were shots made at full gallop from difficult angles, whereas Mr. La Montagne failed several times when the English goal seemed almost at his mercy.

FINE, CONSISTENT POLO.

The Englishmen played with the ball, the Americans had to play for it and take risks. The British cavalrymen knew what they wanted to do and went ahead and did it. They played fine, consistent polo, hitting cleanly and accurately, and seldom missing the ball. They had no misunderstandings, they showed plenty of dash and superb horsemanship, and above all they made opportunities for themselves as well as seizing any that were presented. The thing they desired to do and did was to keep control of the ball as much as possible by quick, accurate passing. So seldom did any of them miss his stroke, so well did they pass, so accurately did they pick up the ball, that whenever they started an attack they invariably carried it on to the final shot at goal, of which a good percentage were successful. Briefly, more often than not an Englishman was on the ball, sometimes two, occasionally three.

CAPT. CHEAPE MAGNIFICENT.

Captain Cheape was quite magnificent. Had I dreamed that he would be able to play in such form I would never have abandoned my belief, telegraphed so often since my arrival here, that the Englishmen had a fine chance of winning. But how could one imagine such a thing after last Sunday's accident and all that it entailed? He did not try to do much riding-off of Mr. Milburn, preferring to keep clear and play the ball past him to Captain Tomkinson, whose anticipation of these passes were wonderfully good. Captain Tomkinson never succeeded in riding-off Mr. Lawrence Waterbury, but frequently spoiled the latter's stroke by cleverly crooking sticks. Captain Cheape fed Captain Tomkinson for many of the latter's fast runs and followed him reasonably close in case he might miss the ball. These two also cleared the way in irreproachable style twice for Captain Lockett, whose sure hitting and very fast runs were of inestimable service. No back could ask for a better time than Captain Lockett enjoyed, for he was very rarely harassed by Mr. La Montagne, but he was not content merely to defend; instead of always hitting up in the conventional way he varied his methods, occasionally rushing through and making a fast run to the goal, while Captain Barrett attended to Mr. J. M. Waterbury and Captain Cheape and Captain Tomkinson drew off the American back.

The wiles with which Captain Barrett and Mr. J. M. Waterbury tricked each other were a delight to watch. Both are exceedingly clever dribblers, and Captain Barrett played capital polo throughout, supporting Captain Lockett splendidly when the Americans threatened the goal; indeed, Captain Barrett saved probably more often than the English back.

SPLENDID PONIES.

The British mounts lost nothing by comparison with the American ponies—in fact, some of the latter struck me as having seen their best day, such as Conover and Tenby. Also Mr. La Montagne's favourite, Silver Tail, was outpaced by Captain Lockett on Star and later by Captain Barrett on Bella. Twenty-seven and Kitty played capitally for Captain Lockett, so did Greyling and Peppercorn for Captain Cheape. Captain Tomkinson rode four splendid ponies in Hurry Up, Mars, Quicksilver, and Halloween, all of which are handy as well as fast. Nobody can truthfully say that in this match the English mounts were inferior to the Americans.

THE SECOND GAME.

The correspondent thus reviewed the second game:—

Of the winners only Captain Cheape appeared less effective than on Saturday. In the early periods he seemed unhappily mounted. Captain Tomkinson has won his spurs in international polo beyond all question. He rode with his usual dash and all his strokes were made at top speed. His shooting at goal might have been improved upon, but Great Britain never need ask for a pluckier player. In spite of his light weight he was always ready to engage Mr. Milburn or Mr. Laurence Waterbury in a bout of riding off. Naturally he was often worsted, but many times he succeeded in preventing an effective stroke by the American backs. Captain Cheape had no doubt taken a great deal out of himself in Saturday's game; two such struggles so soon after his accident meant an enormous strain, and he had, moreover, given his ponies such a complete rest in the interval that they were almost out of hand to-day, which affected his game a good deal.

CAPT. BARRETT COVERED WITH GLORY.

Captain Barrett covered himself with glory. He filled Captain Cheape's place in any emergency and supported his back when occasion demanded. He played right through to the last bell as hard and as effectively as in the first period. Captain Lockett was a good match for Mr. Milburn at back, and carry the ball on to the British goal. Indeed, sometimes he seemed almost to accomplish the impossible, when the fiercest pressure was put upon him.

Mr. Rene La Montagne improved somewhat to-day on his game of Saturday, but at best he was not the keen edge to the American attack that the occasion demanded. Mr. Milburn, in his old position was at his best. Mr. Lawrence Waterbury played much good sound polo as No. 3, but his reckless taking of risks cost his side some portion of their hard-earned score. Mr J. M. Waterbury may safely retire on his past reputation and on his performance to-day, which was almost beyond cavil.

INTEREST IN LONDON.

The interest taken in the game in London was extraordinary. The King waited up to be informed of the result, which reached London soon after 11 p.m., and there was quite a scene in the House of Commons when the tape machine ticked out the good news that the English team had won the rubber.

NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION.

THE YEAR'S WORKING.

The agents announce that the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., has made a profit of Rs. 79,588-7-4 for the year ending 30th June, 1914, including the balance of Rs. 25,025-2-10 carried over from last year's account. Out of the said profit a sum of Rs. 45,000 has already been set aside by the directors to the Contingency Fund leaving a net amount of Rs. 34,588-7-4 for disposal subject to audit.

A general meeting of the shareholders will be held in the month of August.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 10.

There is a report in Simla, though no confirmation is obtainable, that Sir Louis Dane is seriously ill with some form of liver complaint.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

GREAT DISCONTENT IN HYDERABAD SIND.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 9.

Compulsory vaccination has been applied to Hyderabad (Sind).

The protests of three huge public meetings having proved useless, great discontent prevails among the people, and passive resistance has been resorted to.

Two gentlemen have sent up their refusals, and one of them has addressed the following letter to the authorities:—

I am in due receipt of your notice calling upon the citizens of Hyderabad to have their children vaccinated, and in reply to it I humbly beg to state that I do not see my way to obey the law. I conscientiously believe that vaccination is unhealthy and irreligious. That it is unhealthy is evidenced by the fact, that even in its land of birth in England, fifty per cent. of English people have given it up on purely scientific grounds. When the law of his Majesty respects the conscientious objections on scientific grounds, I wonder how in India even the religious scruples of Hindus are disregarded and no room made for conscientious objectors. By the great Proclamation of 1858 Government has pledged itself to allow no interference with the religion of the people. I therefore place myself under the protection of the Proclamation. I am a loyal subject of his Majesty and I therefore feel it my duty to humbly advise the Government to annul this Act, as it is bound to breed discontent, and seeks to make criminals of harmless and law abiding citizens.

UNDERGRADUATE'S TRAVELS.

A STRANGE CAREER.

At the Cambridge Bankruptcy Court June 15 Christopher Stanley Long, a former Cambridge undergraduate, appeared for his adjourned public examination, and made some amazing statements concerning his career, says "The Daily Telegraph." Previously he had stated that he never had a banking account except at Cambridge, but he now admited that he opened an account at Bournemouth with £50 given to him by a lady with whom he had been travelling. He had no idea where the pass-book was. He withdrew all the money, but afterwards cashed a cheque for £15 on that account. He expected to receive a loan from a gentleman in Cheshire whom he had met at an hotel, but it did not come. With the £15 he went to Switzerland and stayed at the Royal Hotel Lucerne, for six or seven weeks. There he went under the name of Carlyle, doctor of philosophy.

Upon a book being produced he admitted that an Irish priest gave it to him at Mount St. Bernard's Monastery, and that he was received into the Roman Catholic Church. He had cards and circulars printed describing himself as belonging to the Order of the Divine Redeemer. He was starting the society.

At another time he preached a sermon in a Congregational church as a Presbyterian, under the name of Angus. He had one of his sermons printed. He told a lady he was employed by the Yale University Press to write an article on Christian archæology. That was not true. He told the lady he wanted to go to the Holy Land to complete the article, but he had not enough money. He borrowed £15 and £5, but did not go to the Holy Land. He wrote to the lady the other day, and confessed that the whole thing was a fabrication.

The examination was adjourned for a week upon the application of the Official Receiver, who remarked that he could not depend upon the debtor's answers at all.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

"A Hungarian Tragedy" is the big film to be shown here this week has an exclusive booking for this city. The film has been taken in Hungary, and is full of interesting tit-bits of local secnery, local customs and the charming dresses of these people. The two big events in the play are "The Trial Scene "and The Fight for Lite" in the river. They are most sensational, and give the drama a little more than ordinary life. Max Linder is here again this week in a screamingly funny little play entitled "Max Cures Cinemainia." The new edition of Pathe's Gazette, as usual, will be thrown on the screen and as an extra little bit of excitement the management have secured a thrilling little playlet "In a Lion's Cage." Business has been exceedingly good at this picture-house all through the monsoon, and the Imperial has built up a great reputation for good pictures.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"The Duke's Talisman," the brilliantly-coloured drama which is to be shown this week at the America-India Cinema, deals with the revolutionary period at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and is not only strong in incident but is excellently staged while the outdoor scenes are set in delightful surroundings. "Romer The Eternal City," is another good picture containing excellent photographic views, must of them taken by moonlight, of this famous city, once called "The Mistress of the World." The comedy-drama, "His Children," will prove a good laughter-raiser. Taken on the whole the programme this week is excellent.

BANGALORE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE

CONCLUDING SITTING.

(Associated Press.)

Bangalore, July 9.

The Planter's Conference has concluded. The delegates were addressed by Mr. Chadwick, Director of Agriculture, Madras, on the formation of an experimental farm on Anamalai hills, costing with a scientific officer Rs. 30,000 per annum, of which sum the United Planters' Association hope to contribute their moiety.

Mr. Scoble Nicholson, Ceylon Labour Commissioner, also spoke congratulating the Association on establishing their own labour department after strenuous efforts and hoping for friendly reciprocity with the Ceylon Association.

Dr. Leslie Coleman, Director of Agriculture, Mysore, gave an account of his researches against the green bug pest which had attacked many European and Indian coffee estates in Mysore where a critical situation had arisen. He urged them to carry on their spraying campaign with soap and resin. He intended to move his Government to introduce a Pest Act if it could be done without detriment to the popularity of the Agricultural Department.

The election of officer-bearers resulted in Mr. J. A. Richardson, of Travancore, being returned as Chairman and Messrs. Graham of Coorg and Brock of Nilgries as Vice-Chairman.

EAST AFRICAN HISTORY.

POWERS OF PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS.

Mr. R. C. F. Maugham, British Consul-General at Monrovia, read a paper on June 16 on "The Early History of the East African Coast," at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held at the Whitehall Rooms.

Mr. Maugham at the outset of his paper dealt with the evidence which, in his opinion went to show that "the East and South-East African coasts were well known to the ancients, and that commerce was active there from very early times."

Portuguese enterprise and colonization on the East Coast of Africa provided Mr. Maugham with a fascinating topic, of which he took full advantage. The ships of the Portuguese adventurers—"Vessels, but little differing from the Arab dhows which still navigate the Indian Ocean"—were, he said, "navigated with extraordinary skill, their courses being set by the stars."

The conquest of Mombasa by the Portuguese, its reconquest by the tribes of the coast, and the vicissitudes of its history were described with an abundance of vivid detail. In 1497 Vasco da Gama reached it for the first time. Pilots were sent by the Sheikh to conduct his ships into the harbour; but on the way in "the flagship either grounded or came very near doing so. The pilots . . . were promptly put to the torture, and, when a sufficiency of boiling oil had been poured upon their naked flesh, confessed that they had been ordered, if possible, to wreck the vessel."

One of the most famous of Portuguese commanders was Francisco Barreto, first captain-general of Mozambique. In November, 1571, he set out on an armed expedition to bring the natives "into the peaceful bosom of Holy Mother Church." "In that month," said Mr. Maugham, "I have myself endured, day by day, a Fahrenheit shade temperature of 116 degrees, the nights being but little cooler than the days. We can therefore form some dim idea of the appalling suffering of the members of this expedition as, clad in steel armour of proof, and carrying heavy arqueuses, they courageously plunged into the heart of Africa at a time of year when, in my experience, even white drill and khaki are scarcely bearable."

In conclusion, Mr. Maugham asked: What was the cause of the abandonment of Zimbabwe? What was the panic by day, or the terror by night, which made the inhabitants fling down their tools, abandon their belongings, and get them gone? This fascinating mystery will; perhaps, for ever be hidden from us. There is no evidence, one way or the other."

A palace is being constructed near Trichur for the future residence of H. H. the Raja of Cochin, who as at present arranged abdicates next month.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

FOR YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE DENTISTRY.

CONSULT AN EMINENT DENTIST ABOUT YOUR TEETH FREE.

Dr. Carr D.D.S., (Late Dr. Boyes.)
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
(Opposite Clock Tower).
Bombay.

India's Leading Exponent of Painless English and American Dentistry.

The only Dentist in Bombay who guarantees absolutely Painless Extractions by means of his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic (no cocaine) From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a setting wihout the slightest feeling or pain. Artificial Teeth fitted on the latest and every known method.

Permanent fillings. Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain, Gold Crowns and Bridge work. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Highest class work guaranteed. Lowest possible fees charged.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays 10 to 12.

ROLLS-ROYCE.

3 Secondhand Rolls-Royce cars for Sale, the property of Maharajas] who have purchased other cars of same make.

	Original price.	*Price now,* about
5 Seater Torpedo	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 17,500
2 Seater Coupe with Dicky seat	Rs. 22,600	Rs. 17,000
6 Seater Cabriolet	Rs. 23,800	Rs. 18,000

For further particulars apply to

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HUGHES ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes :—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

THE

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ALL THE BEST CARS

Including

DAIMLERS, ROVERS,
FIATS, ARROL-JOHNSTONS, ROYAL STANDARD
VULCANS, LIGHT CARS,

DENIS AND DAIMLER COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

Latest models for immediate delivery. at Makers' prices plus cost of importation.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showroom, Apollo Bunder. | Branch Lucknow.

358A

Evans, Fraser & Co.

(MEN'S DEPARTMENT.)

DOES YOUR DHOBY GIVE YOU TROUBLE DURING THE RAINS?

If so, why not invest in a couple of dozen of our

EFCO. BRAND OF COLLARS

They look as well as the finest of

PURE IRISH LINEN

they

LAUNDER BEAUTIFULLY

and also

WEAR WELL

In fashionable shapes

Rs. 3/12 PER DOZEN

Evans Fraser & Co. THE PORT-HOUSE BOMBAY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.

(INDIA, LTD.)

Incorporated in England.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A. SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

2nd. A.

GHEE BEST GHEE Rs. 15 a maund and BEST SUGAR 14 seers a rupee. Please Write:—Messrs. ISMAIL POPAT & Co., 17, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay. 429

Banking & Commission.

The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

75, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted. Stocks and shares sold and bought.

C. I. Parekh & Co.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLE.	
The Open Door for Ulster	10
NOTES OF THE DAY	10
LONDON LETTER	13
FOREIGN CABLE.	
Ulster Problem	11
Return of the Indians	11
Mexican Rebel Victory	11
Sarajevo Outrage	11
The Moslem Congress in Russia	11
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	9, 11 & 12
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches	4
Bombay Amusements	9
The Tug Rose Safe	11
Bombay Electric and Tramway Co.	11
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Indians and the Empire	11
India's Claim	13
The King's Birthday	14
Queen Alexandra Day	15
India's Plea for Justice	16
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Bombay Presidency Nursing Association	14
Ivory Horrors	14
The Haj Pilgrimage	17
LEGAL NEWS	7 & 8
SPORTING NEWS	9
THE WEATHER	5
SHIPPING	5
COMMERCIAL	6
ILLUSTRATIONS	14 & 15

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 11, 1914.

THE OPEN DOOR FOR ULSTER.

A Reuter's telegram announces that "deep anxiety is again being experienced regarding the Ulster problem." Writing a fortnight ago, our London correspondent remarks that the strongest influence tending in the direction of a compromise is the "utter weariness of the English public," and the knowledge of the Unionists that no movement worth anything can be worked up on the English side of the St. George's Channel in support of armed resistance in Ulster. Our correspondent is generally, fairly accurate in any view which he takes of the political situation in England, and his estimate of the value of any particular phase of it is free from political prejudice. But apart from this, we think that any close student of political affairs in England, so far as they can be judged at this distance, must agree that there had been an extensive evaporation of excitement and interest in the Ulster problem in England during the past few weeks, and certainly the experience gained by the public feeling which was roused by their attempt to provoke a mutiny among his Majesty's forces in Ireland had greatly reduced the combative attitude of the leaders of the Opposition, so far as their own participation in the civil war movement was concerned. We are not inclined, therefore, to depart from the view expressed in these columns two days ago that the present renewal of alarms in Ulster is merely an incident in a well stage-managed demonstration, with a view to impressing the British Parliament with the necessity of giving Protestant Ulster a complete and satisfactory separation from the Parliament that is to be set up in Dublin. As we have said before, the Ulster leaders, however desperate their ultimate intentions, could not stultify themselves by taking definite action towards setting up a provisional government and defying the King's authority, until what they describe as "the withdrawal of direct Imperial Government from Ulster" becomes a definite and actual fact. Whether it does ever become so depends upon whether Ulster will have the good sense to avail herself of the compromise that will undoubtedly be offered her.

In what shape that compromise will be offered is the question that will have to be settled during the next few weeks, and the elaborate preparations in Ulster, the forming of a mounted police force, the meeting of the Unionist Council as a "provisional government," etc., are no doubt intended to excercise an influence on the deliberations of those whose business it is to frame the compromise. But it may be admitted that the situation is one of extreme anxiety; the problem to be solved one of great difficulty and complexity. Mr. Asquith's scheme of optional exclusion for Ulster with a time limit is not acceptable to Ulster, and the inclusion of that scheme with the excision of the provision for a time limit, as it now stands in the amended Amending Bill, will certainly not be accepted by the Liberals and Nationalists. Some way out of the difficulty in between these two rejected proposals will have to be found. In any case it may be admitted that the situation will not be a happy one for Ulster, but nothing is more certain than that Ulster cannot have what she really wants,—the abandonment of Home Rule, an eventuality, which if it came about, would plunge the rest of Ireland back into the morass of misery, agitation and furious discontent from which the adoption of the policy of Home Rule has rescued it. If there are 85,000 Ulster Volunteers there are 122,000 Nationalist Volunteers, and, looking at it merely from the point of view of saving trouble, there would be more trouble to face from Nationalist Ireland after the defeat of Home Rule, than from Ulster after it was established. Nor can Ulster reasonably ask for permanent and absolute exclusion. But the weakness of Mr. Asquith's proposals,—which he has only put forward, it should be remembered, in the absence of any, better suggestion from the other side, and in the hope of thus working up to a mutually agreeable solution,—is that they give merely to Ulster a breathing space, or, as Sir Edward Carson says, a reprieve; they involve the inevitability of Ulster coming ultimately within the sphere of Home Rule; and to this Ulster declares she will never submit. On the one hand Nationalist Ireland will never agree to permanent exclusion of the Protestant counties; on the other, the latter will not accept a temporary exclusion with a fixed limit. There does not seem, at first sight, a very clear way out of this difficulty, but we think it is to be found in the valuable suggestion put forward in "The Nation" for June 27th, which suggests that the door should be left "permanently open" instead of "permanently shut" or temporarily open with the certainty of being closed after a fixed period.

"The Nation," after asserting the unwillingness of Liberals to coerce a minority which "for generations have been attached to the Union by their own will and by the consent of both the British parties" and discussing the difficulties of avoiding such coercion in the face of the fact that "Nationalist Ireland will never go back to the Union, even if Ulster will not at once go forward to Home Rule", declares that it is necessary to pause before turning the Bill into an instrument for separating Ireland into two permanently ordered camps. What are the alternatives, asks "The Nation" ?

You can either allow Protestant Ulster to stay out of Home Rule for a definitive period at the end of which she automatically comes in, or you can apply what Lord Crewe calls a process of "obligatory reconsideration." In using these words, Lord Crewe necessarily restricted their meaning to "reconsideration" by the Imperial Parliament. For our part, we should not be inclined to make this reservation alone. It is, of course, a very large reservation. Under it the only risk of the excluded Protestants (provided that they remained consistently anti-National) would be that in five consecutive elections the voters returned a Liberal majority, and that in either of the last two contests the majority thus returned would vote for the "coercion" of Ulster. Even then Parliament's hands would be free. It could "reconsider" the whole matter, and come to any decision, with the effect of retaining the option, cancelling the option, or modifying the option. But we would go a step further. We are committed to the principle of a free union of Ireland. We can therefore properly call on an Ulster county itself to "reconsider" its decision of 1915 on the expiry of the time limit, or even at an earlier interval. That is, if you like, to leave the door "permanently" ajar, rather than "permanently" shut; and it is as far as any man, committed in his own mind and by the principles of the Home Rule Bill to its affirmation of the cause of self-government, can be required to go.

If Protestant Ulster can be persuaded to accept a scheme of exclusion under which she decides for herself at the end of so many years, whether or not she will come in,—and, if she is unwilling, gets another lease of exclusion,—instead of having it decided for her by the electorate of the United Kingdom, surely that should satisfy Sir Edward Carson and his friends. The settlement of this one issue would not end the matter, for there would still be, as "The Nation" points out, the question of areas to be determined, which, in any case, will dissatisfy Catholic or Protestant minorities in one place or another. But that is the chief issue, the chief stumbling block. And, as a solution, it would be generous enough to remove the last vestige of excuse for armed resistance.

Notes of the Day

Servia's Hands Full.

The Balkan War has failed to "clear the air" so far as the Balkan States are concerned, but the position of Servia has become far more critical than that of others with the concentration of Austrian troops on the frontier, reported to-day, as the result of the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. She has for some time been in an extremely nervous state, frequent rumours of Bulgarian war preparations and the existing difficulties in Albania and between Turkey and Greece continuing to keep her in a condition of feverish anxiety. Feeling the necessity of keeping sufficient military forces on the Bulgarian and Albanian boundaries, the Government has, we learn, decided to erect a large number of frontier blockhouses. The work has commenced on the Serbo-Bulgarian boundary where, along a distance of nearly two hundred miles, ninety-one such buildings are to be erected for the accommodation of frontier patrols.

Sir John Atkinson.

Sir John Atkinson, whose retirement from the Indian Civil Service is notified in a Madras telegram to-day, became a permanent member of the Madras Executive Council in 1909, receiving the K. C. S. I., in 1912. His service of thirty-six years in India has been spent wholly in the Madras Presidency. As a District Officer he is reputed to have distinguished himself by his energy, efficiency and sympathy, particularly in the famine of 1891, when he was stationed in Madnapalle. During that trying time Lady Atkinson was with her husband in the famine camps, and her experiences led her subsequently to engage in the wide philanthropic work for which she is so well known. Apart from his official work, Sir John Atkinson found time to devote himself to a number of semi-official duties,—such as the presidency of the Victoria Technical Institute in Madras,—which are usually associated with the holder of high office in this country.

Labour and Wages in India.

Sir Henry Cotton discusses in "India" the question asked by Sir Harry Johnston as to why the promoters of Indian emigration schemes do not first attempt to colonise some 200,000 square miles of habitable but unpopulated areas in India. "The Times," in discussing Sir Harry Johnston's suggestion, adds some comments on the "shortage of labour" in India when plantations, factories, mills and workshops are crying for it. Sir Henry Cotton says:—

"The Times" writer, who voices capitalist opinion, comes to the conclusion that there is "an absolute shortage of labour in all industries in India which are based on modern capitalistic conditions," and while he has no remedy to offer for this state of things goes on to observe that "the difficulty becomes more acute year by year." There is no foundation for these statements, and, indeed, the very reverse of them is the truth. In point of fact, not only is there no shortage of labour in India but the supply always exceeds the demand, and whatever difficulty there may be among capitalists in obtaining labour is entirely due to their own reluctance to pay the higher market rate of wages which the increased cost of living in India has made inevitable.

The Question of Wages.

Sir Henry goes on to refer to the great rise in the cost of living and to compare it with the comparatively trifling increase in the rate of wages:—

The cost of living in India, that is to say the price of rice and of other necessaries of life, is three times as great as it was fifty years ago, and about twice as much as it was twenty-five years ago. This is due to many causes, partly to increased facilities of communications and to the absence of reserves of food supply which formerly amounted to three-quarters of a year's consumption, and partly to the passing of lands which used to be devoted to cereals to more profitable crops such as jute. In any case the fact of the increase in cost of living is indisputable.

The Problem in a Nutshell.

On the other hand the increase in wages has been "infinitesimal in comparison." Sir Henry Cotton takes as an example the tea industry, with which, of course, he has a close acquaintance.

In the province of Assam alone the strength of the labour force is 800,000, of which practically the whole is imported from other parts of India. The difficulty of this labour supply is chronic, and there has never been a time in the history of the industry when it could not be called acute. It has always been due to the question of wages which have never been paid on an adequate scale. It was officially denounced as inadequate in the 'sixties, and although the latest official figures are not at my disposal I have no doubt that I am well within the mark if I say that the increase of wages since that date has not been more than twopence a day per head. It is no wonder that Mr. C. C. McLeod, the chairman of the Assam dinner a few weeks ago, while congratulating the tea industry upon its present prosperity, should have referred to the labour difficulty. That difficulty we may be sure will never be solved until some portion of the twenty or thirty per cent. dividends which now find their way to the pockets of the shareholders is transferred to the wages account of the concern.

The complaints of the employers, adds Sir Henry Cotton, to which "The Times" so naively gives expression, will never cease until the employers honestly recognise that if they want labour they must pay for it. That is the Indian labour problem in a nutshell.

Canada and the Duke of Teck.

We see in the Home papers received yesterday that the notification last month of the appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck as Governor-General of Canada has evoked widespread controversy. Reuter certainly minimised the strength of the feeling against the appointment in saying merely that it had caused "ungracious comments in some quarters." On the contrary, the entire Canadian press appears to be united in its opposition to the practice,—it can hardly be called a principle,—of reserving the Governor-Generalship for a member of the Royal Family. The comments of the newspapers, moreover, have been singularly outspoken. While there have been assurances of personal goodwill to Prince Alexander, ungenorous references have been numerous, and there has been a marked and significant disposition to consider the disadvantages of such appointments in countries so intensely democratic as Canada. In the case of a considerable section of the Canadian newspapers it is easy to conceive that there would have been a sharper edge of their criticism, if the Duke of Connaught had not discharged the duties of Governor-General with such singular and universal acceptability.

"Mistakes of the English Public."

M. Marinetti, Futurist, delivered himself on the above subject recently at the Dore Galleries. He was furious with the apathy and folly of the British public because they did not take kindly and more enthusiastically to Futurist art and music. While Mr. Marinetti was reciting some Futurist poetry and was thumping the table vigorously, in consonance with the Futurist scheme, it was too much for the table, and it fell down with a crash, the audience not knowing whether this was an item of the Futurist programme. M. Marinetti thinks that the public is a "stupid beast." As soon as anything new appeared on the horizon,—"narrow English artistic firmament" were the lecturer's words,—they condemned it wholesale. The British public, he said, welcome a new mechanical invention, because they know its commercial value, but a new movement in art, Never! Covent Garden, according to him, is sixty years behind the times. There music did not matter, people only crowded there because it was a fashionable place. If millionaires did not come to the rescue of the advance-guard of the Futurist art there would be no art in England. The public was stupidly hostile. The press was responsible for all this. The public drank the poisonous garbage. And so on. It cannot be said after this oration that the movement lacks vigour or fire.

East End Working Women's Deputation.

Some particulars of the proceedings of the Deputation of East End women which waited upon the Prime Minister, and in connection with which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was "sitting-dharna" in front of the House of Commons, are to hand. The Deputation was from working women, who are anxious to get the vote as a means to ending the misery to which they are subjected by the sweater. These women's lives are full of toil and trouble; they have nothing to look forward to; their lot is hard work, sometimes for 18 hours a day, and grinding poverty. To them the vote means not the getting of any political privileges, but the possession of the means to help in the amelioration of the condition of their lives,—"starvation wages, crowded homes, insanitary houses, children born without hope of health." As an instance of sweating, one woman produced a brush which is sold for ten shillings, and for which she is paid for her labour of two hours 2d. The average wage of the women represented by the Deputation is one shilling a day. Mr. Asquith was much touched by the recital of the grievances, and, though he reminded the Deputation that something had already been done by Parliament for the sweated woman, he frankly admitted that it had not done its duty fully. The Prime Minsiter's reply to the Deputation has given rise to hopes that he will consider the question of franchisement of women in a more sympathetic light in future.

The Jummadada Gymnastic Institute.

Few of the visitors to the capital of His Highness the Gaekwar ever miss paying a visit to this well-known and unique institution. The Jummadada Vyayamashala, as it is called, is a gymnastic institution which is widely patronised not only by young men in Baroda City and the State, but even by young men in the Western Presidency. There are few, if any, institutions of the kind to be found in India at the present day, conducted on such sound and systematic lines,—albeit preponderatingly Indian,—as the Baroda Gymnasium. It not only trains its students in all those athetic exercises,—both Indian and foreign,—which build up a strong constitution, but also teaches those dextercus Indian exercises such as sword play, dagger play, lathi play, etc., which are considered as means of self-defence which every Indian athlete must master before he can be said to have finished his gymnastic studies. That the institution has nearly 600 students and patrons on its roll is a testimony to its unique popularity in Western India. Its principal, Prof. Manikrao, is an acknowledged master of all the arts taught in the institution, and has won encomiums from all who have tested his abilities. It should be mentioned that the Institute has a fine building of its own and possesses a library, and an armoury for the use of its students. There is also a hostel attached to the Institute.

ULSTER PROBLEM.

"SITUATION AS BLACK AS CAN BE."

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS.

A MOUNTED VOLUNTEER POLICE CORPS.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Deep anxiety is again being experienced regarding the Ulster problem. The Ulsterites are making very active twelfth of July preparations, and are forming in Belfast a mounted corps of police, which is being armed with ball cartridges.

CARTRIDGES IN CEMENT SACKS.

The Customs officials to-day seized on a steamer 240 cement sacks filled with cartridges.

RIVAL VOLUNTEER FORCES.

In the Commons, Mr. Birrell announced that the Nationalist Volunteers numbered 132,000 men, and the Ulster Volunteers 85,000.

MR. ASQUITH'S VISITORS.

Lord Stamfordham to-day visited Mr. Asquith at Downing Street. Sir C. F. N. Macready, who has been a frequent visitor at the War Office for some days, also visited Mr. Asquith.

THE UNIONIST COUNCIL.

TO MEET AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

The Ulster Unionists have issued a statement in Belfast that to-morrow's meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council will be held as a meeting of the Provisional Government, as it will thus have wider powers.

PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The statement issued by the Ulster Unionist Council proceeds to give the preamble of the Provisional Constitution, the object of which it declares to be the exercise of all powers which the withdrawal of direct Imperial Government from Ulster will render necessary for the maintenance of peace, order, good government and the laws now in force, and for the protection of the people's liberties.

Such powers can only be exercised in allegiance to the King for the purpose of preserving Ulster as an integral part of the United Kingdom. The authority of the Irish Parliament will not be recognised in Ulster.

SITUATION BLACK.

Reading the statement to pressmen, Captain Craig added that the situation was as black as could be. The Ulster Volunteers were now over one hundred thousand strong, and they would enter any further forward movement with the same confidence as in the past.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson, who lands at Belfast to-morrow, will be met and escorted by four hundred volunteers with fixed bayonets.

GENERAL HOLIDAY IN BELFAST.

OVERWHELMING WELCOME TO SIR E. CARSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

There was a general holiday in Belfast on the arrival of Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward was accorded almost an overwhelming welcome from enormous crowds. He was conducted to the council by an armed escort.

AMENDING BILL IN LORDS.

THIRD READING ON TUESDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

The House of Lords has concluded the Committee stage of the Amending Bill.

The third reading will be taken on the 14th instant. The Bill will then be returned to the House of Commons. It is doubtful whether the latter will deal with it before August 5th, owing to pressure of financial business.

MEXICAN REBEL VICTORY.

IMPORTANT TOWN CAPTURED.

FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS

VILLA'S TERMS REGARDING HUERTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NOGALES, July 10.

The rebels under General Obregon have captured Guadalajara the second largest city in Mexico.

LONDON, July 10.

The Mexican rebels captured 5,000 prisoners at Guadalajara and large quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies.

General Villa affirms that he will only parley with General Huerta on the Battlefield.

BRITISH LEGATION.

QUESTION OF PROVIDING A GUARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERA CRUZ, July 10.

Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock has gone to Mexico City to confer with Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister. It is believed that the object of the conference is to discuss the advisability of sending a guard to the Legation.

THE EMPIRE CUP.

FINAL SCORES IN SHOOTING COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

The final scores in the shooting competition for the Empire Cup were as follows:—

16th Infantry, Newcastle, Australia.. 2,932
(Cup, Silver Medals and £100).

4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, Rawalpindi 2,740
(Bronze Medals and £50).

38th Dogras, Malakand 2,644
(Bronze Medals and £25).

There were sixteen prizes in all and seventy units competed.

The Royal Marine Artillery, Portsmouth, receive a special prize of £25 for being the best unit in Great Britain and the 10th Hussars, Potchefstroom, receive the same sum for being the best of the mounted units.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire by eight wicbets at Liverpool. Hampshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 65 at Bristol.

RUNNING-TRAIN THEFTS IN SIND.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 10.

Since the advent of the present Commissioner in Sind, more rigorous measures for the prevention of running-train thefts have been introduced and the powers sanctioned by him and rigorously enforced by the Superintendent of the Railway Police have to a very large extent checked this ever-growing evil.

A practical demonstration of the methods of the thieves was arranged by the Superintendent of Railway Police for the purpose of illustrating to the traffic officers of the North-Western Railway the ease with which closed wagons could be opened and despoiled of their contents while a train was in motion.

Three expert thieves were stationed on the line about 100 yards from the spectators. A train consisting of an engine and about a dozen trucks and closed wagons was then run into the City station yard at a speed of between 15 and 20 miles an hour. Before the train had proceeded 100 yards from the point where the thieves were stationed, three closed wagons had been boarded and entered.

Three other closed wagons without any kind of foot-hold were then selected for trial. The train steamed in at the same speed and the above-mentioned performances was repeated with the most amazing ease.

The letter in "The Times" from the Zamindar of Dera Ismail Khan quoted by Reuter is evidently identical with that signed Tah Ganga Ram appearing in some Lahore newspapers.

RETURN OF THE INDIANS.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE MADE.

FINANCIAL AID REFUSED.

CANADIAN LAW ON THE SUBJECT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VANCOUVER, July 9.

The Indians on board the Komagata Maru have applied to the city of Vancouver, besides to the Government at Ottawa for financial assistance and provisions for the ship for the return journey.

LONDON, July 10.

According to a telegram from Toronto to the "Times" the Candian Government refuses to defray the expenses of the exportation of the Indians on board the Komagata.

Canadian law obliges steamship owners who bring undesirables to the country to deport them at their own expense.

The Government proposes to make an example of the present case, in order to prevent similar attempts in future.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT LHASSA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, July 10.

Reports from Tibet state that the Tibetan troops which were sent to the Eastern Province of Khan three months ago have returned to Lhassa reporting that they have defeated the Chinese in several skirmishes and forced them from some places they occupied. The troops are being feted by the Lhassa people.

The British Indian traders in Tibet are expressing a strong desire that the British Government should appoint officers to look after their interests at Lhassa and elsewhere in Tibet. Nepalese and Ladakhis have such officers and many British Indians are compelled against their desire, to profess Nepal nationality in order to obtain the advantages of representatives.

DOABA BANK RECONSTRUCTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

The New Doaba Bank has been registered and was opened for business at Amritsar on the 7th instant. This is the only known instance of the reconstruction of a bank in the Punjab, though there have been other schemes of a similar nature.

THE VICEROY AND MR. GOKHALE.

EXCHANGE OF FELICITOUS CABLEGRAMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The following telegraphic communications which have passed between the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and his Excellency the Viceroy are published for general information:—

Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to Viceroy—London 8th July:—"Indian community of South Africa desire me to act as their spokesman and convey to your Excellency their humble heartfelt thanks for your great help and courageous advocacy which facilitated the settlement."

Viceroy to Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale—9th July, 1914:—"I thank you cordially for your message from the Indian community of South Africa. I did no more than my duty in giving expression to the deep feelings of India last November. The generous settlement secured through the wise and patriotic action of the Union Government is greatly appreciated in India and will, I am confident, conduce to the happiness and prosperity of our Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa."

MR. GOKHALE'S HEALTH.

IMPROVING SLOWLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 10.

Private advices by to-day's mail state that Mr. Gokhale is still improving though slowly. He attended the meetings of the Public Services Commission on two consecutive days and though the burden of the discussion fell on him he bore the strain very well, better than the doctor expected he would. Of course he felt the exertion somewhat but considering how very ill he has been it is really remarkable that he did so well.

CHOLERA AT SRINAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

A Srinagar correspondent states that cholera has broken out there. Five villages are infected in the vicinity of Vernag and suspected cases have occurred in the city.

SARAJEVO OUTRAGE

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ON SERVIAN FRONTIER.

SERVIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 10.

"The Times" publishes a telegram from Belgrade stating that the Austrian troops are concentrating on the frontier.

VIENNA, July 10.

The "Neues Wiener Abendblatt" says that representations will shortly be made to Belgrade with a view to the punishment of the accessories to the assassinations and the removal of abuses precluding neighbourly Austro-Servian intercourse.

GERMANY'S SUPPORT TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 10.

The "Lokalanzeiger" in an apparently inspired article says:—"If the responsibility for the murders at Sarajevo is brought home to the Servians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, and especially of Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade."

CHITTAGONG POLITICAL MURDER.

THE DACCA ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Nilkantha Bhattacharjee, a law student, who was arrested at Dacca on Sunday in connection with the Chittagong political murder, was produced before Mr. Weddel, Additional District Magistrate of Dacca.

On an application by the police the accused was remanded pending investigation. He was sent to Chittagong to verify certain statements contained in a letter found in one of the house searches in Chittagong. Nilkantha's name was mentioned in that letter and on the strength of it the police took out a warrant and arrested him.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, July 10.

At to-day's hearing of the murder trial Mr. Binning argued at length the point of admissibility of confessions. Putting stress upon the absence of evidence of torture, though admitting that it is difficult to obtain such evidence, he said illegal detention was not proved. As regards bones he said that the Civil Surgeon was an expert so far as the location of bones was concerned, but he was not on expert of burnt bones. The ornaments, he said nobody could identify. The inspector and the panchas should be believed.

The Court asked Mr. Binning how he got over the Civil Surgeon's evidence regarding unburnt bones as inconsistant with the prosecution case as well as the absence of the second accused for 20 days.

Mr. Binning replied the inspector and the Superintendent had deposed that the British Police got them on the 26th. They must be believed. He could not say anything regarding the Civil Surgeon's evidence.

The Court reserved its ruling until to-morrow.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, examined by Mr. Norton, said he was a pleader of fifteen years' standing and Vice-President of the Belgaum Municipality. He strongly denied all charges of conspiracy against him. The first accused denied all knowledge of conversation with Abaji.

In reply to Mr. Binning witness said he was legal adviser of the first accused.

Two witnesses were then examined regarding the sale and purchase of the house.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

EVIDENCE FROM DEHRA DUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 10.

The Sessions trial in the Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day.

Hukim Chand, father of the accused Chote Lal, said he had never heard his son called Nanu and Chuttan. Chote Lal's wife died last October and he was betrothed when he was arrested.

Nanu Lal, elder son of the last witness, said that Chote Lal attended Arjunlal Seethi's boarding house in Jaipur but disappeared after fifteen days.

Mr. R. S. Troup said that Rash Behari Bose worked under him at Dehra Dun for five years. Witness identified various documents as being in Rash Behari's handwriting.

An assistant at Mr. Troup's office gave similar evidence.

Dr. Nihal Chand said he visited the Popular Dispensary, Lahore, because a prescription had been wrongly dispensed and the patient had died.

A punkah coolie at Dehra Dun said that Rash Behari had a Bengali assistant named Haridas all the hot weather. Witness identified Basanta Kumar as Hari Das.

A Sanskrit Pundit identified Ram Lal's writing in various documents.

The Court here rose for the day.

MOSLEM CONGRESS IN RUSSIA.

MAHOMEDAN RELIGIONS AND INTERESTS.

THE EDUCATION PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.

A Mahomedan Congress of over 40 delegates from European and Asiatic Russia, which has been holding meetings here, regards the centralisation of Mahomedan religions and interests in the Russian Empire as being urgently needed.

With regard to the educational problem the congress considers that it will be difficult to effect progress among Mahomedans without the education of women.

MORE TAXES IN GERMANY.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, July 10.

The papers give prominence to reports of fresh taxation with a view to an increase in the personal of the Navy and the number of armoured cruisers on foreign service.

The socialist "Vorwaerts" states that the milliard war levy of 1913 resulted in a deficit of 200,000,000 marks.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

MAXIMUM DRAUGHT FOR SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, July 10.

The Suez Canal Company has decided that from January next the maximum draught of ships passing through the canal shall be 30 feet.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

"MADRAS MAIL" ON THE REJECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Commenting on the rejection of the India Council Bill, the "Madras Mail" writes:—"Lord Crewe's defence of the measure was as weak and unconvincing as his introductory speech, his principal point being that its rejection might cause dissatisfaction in India because that course would give a set back to legitimate aspirations of progressiveness. But he qualified the value of this assrtion by confessing his inability to gauge the trend of popular opinion and whether there was a pronounced majority for or against the measure. This remarkable admission proves the accuracy of the assertion made by some of its critics that this contentious measure had not been sufficiently discussed here prior to its introduction into the House of Lords. However this may be the press have come to the rescue by guilloting it though the Parliament Act may be invoked for its resurrection, and any developments that may be contemplated on that line of action will be awaited in India with universal interest by those who view the measures as a real attempt at reform and these (the majority) who agree with Lord Middleton's condemnation of it."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R.E.H. Griffith, is posted as Deputy Commissioner.

Lt.-Colonel Edwards, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

The appointment of Senor E.R. Ferress as Consul for Cuba at Calcutta is recognised.

ARMY DEPARTMNET.

Captain E.H.T. Walker becomes a Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad.

Lieutenant Kanwar Omar Singh, Native Indian Land Forces, is promoted to be Captain.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander E. R. Forteith, acts as Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Commander Kendall who is granted twelve months leave.

Chief Engineer, C. F. Lastett officiates as 2nd engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, vice Chief Engineer Amor.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Arnold Lupton, who was Liberal member for the Sleaford division of Lincolnshire in the 1906-1910 Parliament, leaves shortly for Australia with the British Association, and will visit India on his return journey. He hopes to arrive in November next and to make a stay which may extend to five months.

Mr. Hugh Ernest McColl, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner Upper Burma during the absence of Sir George Shaw Kt., C.S.I., I.C.S., on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr sails for England on leave by the P. and O. steamer China to-day.

Sir Henry McMahon is a passenger by to-day's English mail steamer.

THE TUG ROSE SAFE

ALL WELL ON BOARD.

DISCOVERED OFF PORBUNDER.

The Bombay Port Officer has received news from the S. S. Verala, that she came across the Port Trust tug Rose searching for the Dwarka in the vicinity of Porebunder. All was well on the Rose, and on being apprised of the Dwarka's safe arrival, the tug headed for Bombay.

The news is very comforting, and although there was nothing in the situation to create immediate alarm, the little vessel undoubtedly had to take on a big thing in proceeding to the rescue of the Dwarka in the stormy conditions which at present prevail between here and Porebunder.

The little tug must have had an exciting and trying experience, and the story she will recount on her return to port is sure to be brimful of interesting details.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Hansa Line stemer Braunfels, which rrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, during her voyage experienced very strong S. W. monsoon.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Persia, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, during her voyage experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

Srimant Krishna Row, Inamdar of Indore, has given a donation of Rs. 9,000 for the upkeep of a bed in the Edward Memorial Hospital at Poona in memory of his deceased mother.

The new suction dredger of the Karachi Port Trust now under construction at Manora which is the largest of its kind, not only in India but in the East, will probably be ready for launching by the first spring tides, early in August.

The Sessions Judge of Jullunder has dismissed the appeal filed by Pundit Tulsiram against his conviction and sentence to pay a fine of Rs. 400 for defaming Nandal Pindit, Governor of the Gurukul Kangri Hardwar.

At a meeting of some of the leading Hindu gentlemen lately held at Lahore it has been decided to establish a model boarding school for Hindu girls and a Committee has also been appointed with Dr. Hira Lal, as Secretary, to draw up a scheme of studies.

Mr. A. J. Pugh has been appointed by the Government of Bengal to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta in the place of the Hon. Mr. H. J. Hilary, who has resigned. Mr. Pugh who is an attorney of the High Court and Colonel of the Calcutta Light Horse is a familiar figure in social and sporting circles in Calcutta.

It was announced in the city of Lahore on Sunday by beat of drum that any shopkeeper who sold any liquid article of food in waste paper instead of in leaves will be liable to prosecution by the Lahore Municipal Committee. The firing of "Patakas" and other explosives in the streets is also prohibited and will be subject to similar action.

The Committee of the Lady Hardinge Cottage Home, Simla, desire to intimate that applications for admission to the Home should be submitted so as to reach the Honorary Secretary not later that the 15th July 1914, on or about which date the Committee will meet to consider the claims of those applicants whose names have been sent in.

When Mr. G. R. Clarke, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, proceeds on deputation to Madrid to attend the International Postal Conference in August, his place will be taken by Mr. H. M. Hutchinson I.C.S., at present Post Master-General, Punjab, and North-West Frontier Province, who will be succeeded by Mr. C. H. Harrison I.C.S., Post Master-General, Central Circle.

M. Scriabene, the Russian Theosophist whose music has caused a great sensation in London, intends to pay a visit to Mrs. Besant at Adyar in the cold weather. Will India have the privilege of hearing his compositions, asks a Calcutta contemporary. They require a highly trained orchestra, and there are few of these in India; but the Viceregal and Gubernattorial bands might be able to work up to the standard required.

At a special meeting of the Rangoon Municipality, it was resolved to approach the Viceroy through the proper channel and ask him to accept a banquet during his stay in Rangoon in November next. The Rangoon Port Commissioners have subject to the approval of the local Government contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the General Fund for the reception of the Viceroy and have offered to do their share in any scheme for decorations, arrangements, etc., that might be decided.

The Administration Report of the Madras Port Trust for 1913-14, which has just been issued, contains in addition to a mass of very useful information showing what immense progress has been made, and is still being made, in the Harbour works, several full page photographs contrasting the appearance of the port of Madras thirty or more years and what it is to-day, the receipts during last year were Rs. 15-27 lakhs, or 20.73 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. These receipts constituted a record, and were just about double those of ten years ago. The actual working expenses were 41.97 per cent of the regular Harbour earnings, the gross expenditure out of revenue being Rs. 9.61 lakhs, or 62.97 per cent. of the year's receipts.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC & TRAMWAYS COY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

REWARD OF WAITING.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, was held on the 23rd June, at the Electrical Federation Offices, Kingsway, W.C., Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Chairman of the Company, presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. F. C. Austen) having read the notice convening the meeting and the Report of the auditors, the Chairman. the Report of the auditors, the Chairman addressed the meeting:—

Gentlemen—Similarly to the Reports of recent years the Report before you, which with your approval I will take as read, records for the past year steady progress in the earnings of your undertaking. It shows that the net receipts for the year were £145,572 compared with £128,682, an increase of £16,890, which is equivalent to 13.12 per cent. From this net revenue there have to be deducted the following sums:—

£36,131, the interest on the Debenture Debt;

£35,995, the dividend on the Preference Shares;

£23,500, to be placed to Depreciation Account, as against £22,000 set aside for 1912;

£6,668, placed to the Sinking Fund for the purpose of amortising any portion of the Company's Capital unrepresented by tangible assets; and

£8,000, for the redemption of Second Debentures, the Annual Drawings in extinction of which commenced in June last.

After making these deductions there remains, including £5,072 brought forward from the previous year, the sum of £40,349 available for distribution.

The Directors recommend that of this amount £36,000 be devoted to the payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum of the Company's Ordinary Shares, and that the remaining £4,349 be carried forward to next year. This dividend, subject to your confirmation of its declaration, will be paid simultaneously—free of English Income Tax—to the shareholders in England and India on the 1st July.

TRACTION BRANCH.

The past year's results of the working of this, which still continues from the revenue standpoint the most important branch of our undertaking, show an improvement on those of the preceding year. The probability of a diminution in the proportion of expenditure to receipts, of which I made mention when we last met, has, I am glad to state, been realised, that proportion having fallen from 49 per cent. to 48 per cent., and the net earnings having advanced from £84,820 to £89,548. But this increase cannot be wholly assigned to growth in our traffic, as a considerable portion of it is due to the fact that we were justified last year, in consequence of our lower generation costs, in reducing the rate at which our Supply Branch sells electrical energy to the Traction Branch from 1.5 annas per unit to 1.3 annas per unit.

Bearing in mind that we have no extensions of our track, the growth of our traffic we regard as satisfactory. We carried 40,692,000 passengers on our lines last year against 38,613,000 in 1912, an increase of 5.2 per cent. During the first five months of the current year our gross traffic earnings have shown a further comparative growth of 5 per cent.

Your Directors have applied for municipal sanction to lay an extension of the Tramway along a considerable portion of the new Sandhurst Road, which promises to become the principal east to west trunk thoroughfare of the city.

The question of the introduction of an experimental service of motor omnibuses was discussed by the Company's Managing Director with the authorities concerned during his recent annual stay in Bombay. There appears to exist a consensus of official opinion that these vehicles are unsuited to the local conditions of the city, while, after giving to the matter very careful study, your Directors are convinced that they could not be operated at a profit except upon a scale of fares considerably above those in force upon your Tramways.

To the introduction of an experimental service of railless trolley cars the same objections do not to an equal extent apply, and your Directors are hopeful of being enabled to inaugurate a service along the Delisle Road, or some other street suitable for their operation, in the not distant future. I say "being enabled" because whether this scheme proves practicable must to a large extent depend upon the attitude towards it of the Local Authorities. If the right to operate these vehicles—the introduction of which would unquestionably materially assist the development of outlying districts of the city—be conceded only at the cost of a heavy mileage payment for the use of the roads, any scheme of this kind will be rendered impossible, for there is no getting over the facts that the carrying capacity of such cars is much smaller, and the operating cost considerably greater than of cars run on rails. I think you will agree with me that it would constitute inequitable treatment were steam or oil propelled motor vans and trucks for the transport of goods allowed the use of the roads free of charge, as I understand to be the present position at Bombay, and railless passenger cars, because electrically propelled, placed upon a different footing. The injustice of any such discrimination, were it imposed, would obviously be accentuated by the fact that the former inflict far greater wear and tear upon the street surfaces than do the latter.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY BRANCH.

The business of this branch of your undertaking continues, as you will have observed from the Report, to show a steady, progressive expansion. The many advantages of electric lighting over all competitive illuminants, coupled with the cheapness of our rates, appeal more and more to the people of Bombay, and from all districts of the city applications for connections flow in upon us to an extent with which it is not always easy to keep pace. And what I have said about the growing popularity of electric lighting applies no less to electric fans. All classes of the community, Indian as well as European, have learnt to appreciate the benefits from the standpoint of health and of comfort which in a tropical climate result from their installation. The growth of our power load for industrial purposes is also a very welcome feature in the review of our progress during the past year. Our sales of electric energy for power—apart from traction and from fans—aggregate nearly two million units against a little over one million units in 1912. And in this direction, as well as in others, I am sure that I can with confidence predict that important developments lie ahead of us.

So far as we have proceeded with the current year I am glad to be able to tell you that there has in our Supply Branch been no abatement in our upward progress, and that unless there should during its remaining months be some unlooked-for setback, there appears every prospect that when we meet next year your Directors will again have the pleasure of submitting to you gratifying results.

BALANCE SHEET.

There are but few items in the Balance Sheet on which I wish to comment. During the year the Capital Expenditure amount to £58,315. Of this amount £51,993 represented expenditure in the Electric Supply Branch, which was chiefly required for extensions to the Company's mains. The balance of £6.322 was the capital outlay in the tramways branch, mainly disbursed upon additions and improvements to the rolling stock.

You will have noticed that the investments which we hold on account of the Depreciation and Sinking Funds are taken into the Balance Sheet at their cost price of £62,656. Owing to the severe depreciation which has prevailed and still prevails upon the Stock Exchange, and which, as you are doubtless aware, has affected gilt-edged as well as all other classes of securities, there has been a decline in the value of some of our investments, which on the basis of their sale value at the present time represent a shrinkage in their aggregate original cost value of approximately 4 per cent. But, as I said last year, there seem good grounds for anticipating that as soon as the markets are relieved of the present political anxieties we shall witness a recovery in all sound securities, such as those we hold, and we trust therefore that the present depreciation, which fortunately is not serious in amount, will then be recovered.

THE DIRECTORS' POLICY.

And now, Gentlemen, there are one or two remaining matters on which I believe a few words from me may be of interest to you. In recommending the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. upon our Ordinary Shares out of the available balance of profit after meeting fixed charges, and making what we regard as adequate provision for our Depreciation and Sinking Funds, your Directors are making no departure from the financial principles which have throughout governed their administration of the Company's affairs. When they assumed office nine years ago they found, through no fault of their own, the Company burdened with a heavy capitalisation, a considerable proportion of which was unrepresented by any tangible assets owing to the facts that a large sum had to be paid to the old Tramway Company for goodwill under the terms of its agreement with the Municipality, and that heavy expenditure for underwriting, promotion and other similar claims, had to be disbursed to the parties entrusted by the Municipality with the raising of the necessary Capital for financing the purchase of the old and the electrification of the new Undertaking. We took over the Tramways weighted, under the new Concession, with various obligations restricting our fares, from which the old Company was free, and we were faced with the electrification, extension, and remodelling of its services. The Supply Branch, an entirely new business in Bombay, had to be established, organised, and developed. That being the situation, we held that our first duty was to place the Company on a sound financial basis. We arranged by the provision of an adequate Sinking Fund, the annual instalments to which are, as you know, a charge against revenue, to amortise within the period of the Concession that portion of our Capital not represented by tangible assets, and which might therefore not be covered by the purchase price estimated to be payable by the Municipality should it exercise its option of acquiring your Undertaking which will arise in 1947. We also, as you are aware, established a Depreciation Fund, our annual revenue contributions to which are estimated to provide for the replacement, when required, of all wasting assets of the business to which we can assign a definite life, to the credit of which account we have now the sum of £90,267, two-thirds of which are invested outside the business. Auxiliary to this we have a small special Reserve Fund of £5,000. Since these Funds were created we have further safeguarded and strengthened the prospective position of the Shareholders by providing that our Second Debenture Loan of £200,000 shall be repaid by annual drawings, which are also a charge against revenue, with the effect that the whole of this indebtedness will have been paid off by the year 1937, when the Company will hold, free of cost, the additional tangible assts created by the expenditure of this £200,000.

HANDSOME COMPENSATION.

The policy I have outlined did not permit of our paying any dividend to our Ordinary Shareholders for a few years, namely, until in the opinion of the Board the financial provision we had made, the investment in our business of a considerable portion of our surplus revenue, and the expansion of our earnings had justified a distribution. But I hope these Shareholders will admit that they have now received compensation for their patience in the handsome capital appreciation of their holdings which has taken place, and I believe you will concur with me that the price at which our stocks are quoted to-day both on the Bombay and the London markets furnishes a complete justification for the policy which we have pursued. There is another principle which we have always kept in view and acted on, and that is not to declare a rate of dividend which we have not the fullest expectation of being able to maintain. With regard to the future, while I think that both you and we are justified in anticipating, granted wise and faithful management, a continuance in the steady progress of our business which has characterised the past, I must remind you that so long as the present Board retains your confidence it will continue to make the recommendation of increased dividends subservient to its adherence to those principles of conservative financial administration which I have described. I must also remind you that new capital expenditure on extensions of our mains and tracks requires time to fructify.

It remains for me to refer, as I think you will expect that I should do, to the increase in Capital foreshadowed in the Report. You are well aware that the occasions requiring increases of capital may be very divergent and that such increases may be symptomatic either of infirmity or of vigorous health—I need not tell you that our case falls within the latter category. Our position is that the growth of our undertaking has outstripped our present resources, and that these demand augmentation in order that we may be enabled to make adequate provision for the profitable developments which in both branches of our business, Traction and Supply (and especially in the latter), lie ahead of us, and with which in our duty to your interests no less than to the great city which we, as a Public Utility Company, serve, we must be prepared to cope.

PRAISE FOR THE STAFF.

And lastly, I must say a few words regarding the staff. The results recorded in the Report before you are a testimony to their good service. We greatly regretted to be deprived in the course of the past year of the services of a Chief Engineer of the great abilities which Mr. Cooper had proved himself to possess, and one who had so capably represented us in Bombay when the Managing Director was in this country. It is a source of no small satisfaction to us that Mr. Cooper has since been able to join our Board, and that the Company will thus continue to have benefit of his experience and advice. Consequent on his resignation of his position in Bombay your Directors, after much careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the wisest course was to divide Mr. Coorper's responsibilities between Mr. Baker and Mr. Moberly, who, as his immediate lieutenants there, had both by their professional and personal qualification and their local experience earned his and our complete confidence. Subject to the control of the Managing Director, the former of these gentlemen is now at the head of the Supply, and the latter of the Traction Branch. Our expectations regarding then have, I am glad to tell you, so far been fully justified, and they have been well seconded by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Mahaluxmiwalah, and by the whole staff. And, as on previous occasions, I need hardly remind you that no appreciative survey of our affairs, present or prospective, would be complete without a recognition of our obligations to the Managing Director, Mr. Rimington. I can say with the utmost confidence that these acknowledgments will be fully endorsed by our Consultative Committee in Bombay. We all regret very much the retirement from that Committee of Sir Charles Armstrong and Mr. Craigie consequent on their departure from India. Fortunately we still retain upon it such valuable advisers as Sir Sassoon David, Sir Shapurjee Broacha, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and your Directors have been grantified to learn that Mr. Wardlaw Milne has accepted their invitation to occupy a seat.

The Resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman then moved: "That a dividend on the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of English Income Tax, be now declared and paid on the 1st July.

Mr. C. Shirreff Hilton seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman next moved that over Mr. E. Garcke be, and he is hereby, re-elected a Director of the Company."

The motion was seconded by Sir Walter Hughes and unanimously carried as were also resolutions re-electing Mr. F. W. Chanter as a Director and electing Mr. A. T. Cooper a Director.

THE PATIALA PROSECUTION.

The son and wife of Lala Raunaq Ram of Patiala, who has been arrested and kept in *hajat* under section 153A, I. P. C., for publishing a tract entitled the *Khalsa Panth ki Haqiqat*, have addressed a joint petition to the Judicial Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, making serious allegations against certain police officials in the State and begging for justice to be done to their son and husband, respectively. It is alleged in the above petition that Lala Raunaq Ram was arrested without any warrant being shown to him, that both his house and shop were searched in the course of which merchandise valued at about Rs. 500 was damaged by careless handling by two police officials, that the remand for 15 days obtained by the police was without justification and against rule, that the prisoner was being subjected to severe hardship in the lock-up and even his near relations were not allowed to see him. He was debarred from obtaining any legal advice and for want of proper care and nursing, the prisoner's only son had died in the course of his imprisonment. The petitioners conclude their prayer with requesting that the accused be given a fair trial in a court of justice and that his being an Arya Samajiat should not stand in the way of his obtaining justice, nor should irregularities be allowed to mar the court proceedings.

INDIANS AND THE EMPIRE.

THEIR RIGHTS IN THE COLONIES.

MEETING AT CAXTON HALL.

A public meeting of Indians resident in England was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday last (June 23). Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., presided and among those present were Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Lajpat Rai, Mr. N. M. Samarth, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. S. Sinha, the Hon. Mr. K. Sahai, Col. Warlikar, Col. K. Prasad, Major N. P. Sinha, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. Dube, and Dr. S. A. Kapadia.

The Chairman said with regard to the India Council Bill that the avowed purpose of the measure was to give permanent confirmation to the representation of the people of India on the Council, which had been so wisely devised by Lord Morley, and also to introduce such constitutional changes as would render it more efficient. All would gratefully acknowledge the benevolence of that object: and he felt sure that Lord Crewe would look upon the suggestions for amendment or alteration which they had to offer as intended solely to make the Bill more acceptable to those in whose interests it had been framed. What were their suggestions? First, that one-third of the whole number of members of the Council at any given time should be Indians: in other words, that if the strength of the Council was maintained at nine, as appeared likely, the proportion of Indian members would stand at three, or one in excess of the provision made by the Bill. He submitted that this was not an unreasonable demand. There would, no doubt; always be a Hindu as well as a Mahomedan representative, and the field of selection would be wide, for men of the highest capacity and integrity would always be found among those great communities. But it would also be necessary upon occasion to recognise the claims of the many smaller communities: and the existence of a third member would afford that opportunity. He was not an advocate of racial distinction, and hinted at this merely because he desiresd adequate representation of all interests involved. The introduction of a form of election in respect of Indian members responded to what had for a long time past been the universal desire in India: but here, again, the method proposed was restricted in its scope. Many of those who would be elected would hardly fall within the category of those elected by the free choice of the people. It was surely not too much to ask here that the Indian members should be chosen exclusively the elected Indian members of the various legislative councils. Another amendment to which great importance was attached arose from the proposal to give an extra allowance of £600 a year to the Indian members. Preferential treatment, where the same class of work was concerned, involved a dangerous principle, which if once admitted was likely to create an undesirable precedent. For this and other reasons, they hoped that this particular proposal would be dropped. He would conclude by an expression of relief at the absence from the Bill of any provision or even suggestion to divide the work of the Council into separate portfolios in charge of individual members. There had been widespread apprehension at the idea that some such arrangement was contemplated. There was, however, no indication of any such thing in the Bill, and that was a sure guarantee that it would not be attempted.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

Mr. Bhugwandin Dube moved the following resolution:

That this public meeting of the people of India resident in Great Britain desires to express its warm appreciation of the object with which the Most Noble the Marques of Crewe has introduced into the House of Lords the Bill to reform the Council of India; and while recognising that the measure now contains statutory confirmation for the appointment of Indians to the Council and purports to provide that such appointments should be made on some form of Election, it respectfully submits that the following among other amendments in its provisions are essential in order to secure real representation of Indian public opinion in the Council:—(1) That the phrase "domiciled in India" contained in the Bill should be replaced by the word "Indian;" (2) That the proportion of Indian members should not be less than one-third: any time, of the total strength of the Council; (3) That the Indian members should be elected direct by the votes of the elected members only of the various Councils and not selected from the list as provided in the Bill, and that the nominated non-official members should have no voice in the Election; (4) That there should be no distinction made between the Indian members and their colleagues in any manner whatsoever, and consequently this meeting does not regard with approval the preferential treatment proposed to be given to Indian members in the matter of allowance of £600 a year in addition to their salary; (5) That all the rules and regulations when they come to be framed under the provisions of the Bill should be laid before Parliament for "90 days" instead of "30 days" as provided for in the Bill. Further, that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Syed Hossain seconded the resolution.

Major Sinha demanded the abolition of the India Council, and thought the Congress delegation was useless.

Mr. Saklatwala pointed out that the so-called elected members, if they were to be elected by various municipal and other public bodies in India, would not be really representative of the people, because on all these bodies the majority consisted of nominated members.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan protested against the power of the Secretary of State to issue secret orders for deportation without even consulting the Indian members.

The resolution was adopted.

INDIANS AND THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

The Chairman, rising again, expressed regret that it should still be necessary to consider the question of the right of entry of Indian subjects of the British Crown into British Colonies. The attitude adopted by the Canadian Government towards the Indians on board the Komagata Maru had raised the whole matter in its acutest form within the last few days. The threat was now openly used that, if existing powers were insufficient, every device that human ingenuity could conceive would be used to prohibit the entry of those Indians. It might therefore be fairly assumed that the Imperial Government would be called upon to decide the issue. Were these Indian subjects of the British Crown to be allowed to exercise the first end elementary right of a British subject, or were they not? The right had never before been disputed. It was true that in the Australian Colonies a practice obtained of prohibiting the entrance of Asiatics. But this was a one-sided arrangement to which Indians were never a party, and was quietly adopted at a time when they had no occasion to protest and were given no opportunity of so doing. The South African Colonies had by one contrivance after another been endeavouring to effect the same object, and Canada was now following the example of both. How was a solution to be reached? The Imperial Government must say either aye or nay to the question which confronted them. If the answer was aye, Indians would gratefully acknowledge that there had been a fair arbitrament between the subject portions of the Empire. If the answer was to be nay, then one of those sections would be denied that the hands of another the exercise of a right which by promises, pledges, and proclamations Indians had been taught to look upon as their birthright. Much was heard of the argument that the Imperial Government could not interfere with the discretion of the self-governing Colonies in matters such as these. But the grant of self-government could not override the obligations and duties and traditions which dictated the policy of the Imperial Government. Let them note that in no other respect, except in this single one of the ill-treatment of Indians, had a self-governing Colony ever attempted to violate those obligations. That was a sufficient reply to the argument. Again it was said that each part of the Empire must be free to judge as to whom it should admit within its borders. If this meant anything, it did away with all idea of the unity of Empire. But if the people of India were to be repulsed by the Colonies, and if the Imperial Government were helpless, then the Indians would demand that those who excluded them from their territories should be debarred from any sort of connexion or intercourse with India. Nobody contended that the right of entry should be exercised to the detriment of any part of the Empire. All that was demanded was that no subject of the Crown should be deprived of the right simply by reason of his colour, race, or creed. If that were admitted, any undue influx could be restricted by mutual arrangement. Indians were absolutely united over this mater, and were determined not to tolerate so vital a sacrifice of their birthright as was entailed by the arrogant claim of the Colonies.

MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu moved the following resolution:—

That this public meeting of the people of India records its profound indignation at the un-English attitude adopted in the Dominion of Canada to prohibit the free entry of their countrymen in that Colony, and views with alarm this similar actions in British Colonies generally, denying the ordinary rights of citizenship to his Majesty's Indian subjects, as calculated to strike at the very root of the unity of the British Empire. And further this meeting is of opinion that if the Colonies persist in this their attitude, the Government of India should adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the admission of the people of those Colonies into India and her services and by imposing effective restrictions on their trade with India. That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India and to the Government of India.

Mr. Basu said that he had listened with regret to Major Sinha's remarks on the subject of the Congress deputation. The Indian National Congress realised that this present mission might be of little or no avail, but it was necessary to fight for their cause, so that others hereafter might reap advantage from their efforts. They could never hope to win anything by avoiding an enterprise, however impossible it might seem, and English history taught them that success was achieved by constant application. For over a century the Irish people had fought for Home Rule, and were only now in sight of their goal. They must not despair if the cause of the Indian people made slow progress in a difficult channel. With regard to the resolution before them there was much in the situation to call for vehemence and passion. He would avoid all such disturbing elements, but they could not be ignored. There were now 600 of their countrymen—subjects of the British Crown—who were being refused admission into British territory. Keeping within the law of the Dominion of Canada these men had made a direct and continuous journey from India to Vancouver, and yet they were refused admission. It was true that the Home Government did not like the attitude of the Canadians—for it involved open hostility by one part of the Empire to another—and it was equally certain that it must be distressing to the King-Emperor, the grandson of a Queen who had proclaimed that the Throne was "bound to natives of our Indian territories by the same same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects." Nor could they forget that a great Secretary of State also had referred to them as "equal subjects of the King." Were those solemn assurances to be given the go-by? They hoped that the British public would take up this question, and vindicate the character of England for justice. The Indian people were full of gratitude for the bold and courageous stand taken up by Lord Hardinge, as the spokesman of India, in the interests of their countrymen in South Africa. He was sure that the Imperial Government would intervene to protect Indians in Canada. Empire was meaningless, British citizenship an empty phrase, if one section of British subjects could be treated by another in the way their countrymen were now being treated in Canada. They repudiated with scorn the charge that the Indian people belonged to a lower civilisation. If one part of the Empire was allowed to exclude another, they might justly claim that the part excluded should have the power to retaliate. Canadians should not be allowed to land in India, either as Civil Servants or merchants, and the merchandise of Canada should be rejected. The trade of Canada with India might be small, and her people might not be seeking employment in India in any appreciable numbers, but such steps as he suggested would, at any rate, show that the Government was willing to stand by the people of India, and would also vindicate the self-respect of the King's Indian subjects.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Sarma and supported by Mr. Lajpat Rai, Mr. Samarth, and Mr. Nand Singh Sihra (Canadian delegate), and carried unanimously. It was announced that it had Mr. Gokhale's approval.

The proceedings terminated at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Col. Warliker.

THS UNMUSICAL MAN.

A SOCIAL ASSET.

Although many people will admit that they do not appreciate the higher forms of classical music, yet it is only occasionally that one meets a man who will say outright that he is unmusical writes a correspondent in "The Times." With women such an admission is even rarer, and even then is generally made in such a manner as to imply that if only man would invent some new form of musical instrument, she would be sure to appreciate that and would probably play it with skill. In this, as in most other arguments on social or domestic questions, women boldly carry into practice the Napoleonic maxim that attack is the best method of defence.

Yet, although a man may admit that he is not musical, he is very reluctant to label himself definitely as "unmusical." It sounds so final somehow—almost like admitting a physical defect. And it might lay one open to the spoken pity of the musical—a dreadful thing. All the same, it is of no use for the unmusical man to try and conceal his defect—if it is a defect.

THE BATH-ROOM TEST.

He is certain of detection in the long run. The fact that he sleeps during a classical concert is of minor importance, many an enthusiast closes his eyes with excess of artistic fervour during the rendering of a masterpiece. And if the unmusical man is a man of the world, as he generally is, he will have learnt to sleep lightly and to awaken at the right moment. At a concert he will pass. It is in the ordinary round of household life that his danger lies.

The truly unmusical man nearly always sings in his bath. The gurgle of the water seems to move him to song and he carols lustily some well-known song. Partly he may do this from joy of life in the early morning. But he will also be heard singing if he has a bath before dinner, so that there must be some other reason as well. After all, there are no critics in a bath-room—no people with supersensitive ears to draw in their breath with pain whenever the singer strikes a false note. He feels free at last and gives voice to his joy. For musical people are apt to forget that the man with no sense of tune or rhythm still likes occasionally, as all healthy people do, to hear his own voice raised in song. And, because his vocal organs do not produce the sort of noise that they appreciate, they have no right to forbid him the use of them. This bath-room test is almost infallible; *per contra*, one supposes that the musical genius takes his bath in dead silence, and cases have doubtless been known where the precocious child who masters the violin by the time he is three has cried melodiously at the mere prospect of a bath.

VIRTUES OF THE UNMUSICAL MAN.

In social life the unmusical man is unquestionably an asset. He is generally a genial, equable soul, and his consciousness of the fact that he cannot sing or play at an evening party makes him talk mainly about the gifts of the other guests. This is popularity.

Then, it is he who applauds the second-rate singer with the same generous fervour that he accorded to the genius with the violin. He regards it as his duty to applaud. He probably prefers the mediocre performances; in his heart of hearts he hates the violin—especially when it is well played. But he is determined to be fair and to give the same measure of applause to all.

Another very pleasing and human trait in the unmusical man is that he always likes a military band, and if he is in the street he cannot resist stepping in time to it. Yet five minutes afterwards he could not for the life of him whistle correctly two bars of the march which he has just heard.

It is curious that the man with no ear for music is often more affected by some simple tune than the born musician. He may have no real appreciation of the music, but the rhythm of it has opened the gates of memory, and the shades of the past come through to flit before his saddened eyes. Thus, music will sometimes literally make him sorrowful. But next morning, in the kindly privacy of his bath-room, he will sing again the tuneless song he loves, and then he will feel quite happy. He must be accounted, in many ways, an enviable man.

LONDON LETTER.

PUBLIC WEARY OF IRISH QUESTION.

THE BUDGET PUZZLE.

MEETING OF INDIAN RESIDENTS.

STIMULATING SPEECH BY MAJOR SINHA I.M.S.

Our London correspondent discusses the affairs of the week in the Metropolis, and on the subject of the Amending Bill says the strongest influence tending in the direction of a compromise is the utter weariness of the subject of the English public. With regard to the Budget, he says, the Prime Minister's speech in the Commons had the effect of making the Budget secure, if it ever was in jeopardy, but that there is a mighty crop of amendments to come, more than enough to cause anxiety to Mr. Lloyd George. He also reports a meeting of Indian residents in London, at which resolutions on the Council Bill and the exclusion of Indian emigrants from British Columbia was passed, and at which also Major Sinha, I.M.S., made a refreshing speech.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 26.

Semi-official statements made in the early part of this week encouraged the impression that before the departure of to-day's mail we should have had the second reading of the India Council Bill. But the Lords have had other business, of a more urgent and spectacular kind to attend to—namely the Bill to amend the Government of Ireland Act, which, by the bye, is not yet quite an Act of Parliament. The Amending Bill has been the Parliamentary event of the week: that and the transformation of the Budget made necessary by the irregularity of the procedure so far adopted. This latter has been the only fragment of comfort vouchsafed to the Opposition since the last recess; but as it has brought with it a reduction of a penny in the pound in the tax on large incomes, the enemies of the Government have not much reason to suppose that the Budget muddle, as it is called, will do the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues any particular harm.

THE AMENDING BILL.

When Lord Crewe, on Wednesday, introduced the Amending Bill, the House of Lords had all the apearance of an historic occasion. The peers (and peeresses) turned up in force, and the Commons, that is as many of them as could crowd into the space, mustered on the steps of the Throne. Lord Crewe, as his best friends are ready to admit, is one of the least effective of Government speakers. He is always laboriously prepared; he speaks, or reads, with unsurpassable slowness, and, as one sympathetic sketch-writer says, he has the gift of being inaudible to a remarkable degree. The scheme he had to disclose—if disclosure is the word for something we all knew about in advance—was in its essntials identical with the plan foreshadowed by the Prime Minister three months ago—namely, optional exclusion for counties in Ulster, qualified by a six-year time limit. There are certain new provisions, designed to correct imperfections in the Home Rule Act. They relate to finance, to judicial arrangements, and to forms of administration. For instance, it is proposed that the civil government of any excluded area should be "exercised by the Lord Lieutenant through such officers and departments as His Majesty by Order in Council may direct." What this means, said Lord Lansdowne scornfully, is that the Government, having brought in a measure they pronounced to be perfect, first attempt to smooth away its more glaring imperfections by an amending Bill, and then propose to amend the Amending Bill by means of Orders in Council—a description which, many Radicals would agree, was not entirely wide of the mark. But, of course, the Government, as Lord Crewe reminded the Opposition, is not enamoured of exclusion in any form, and it has submitted the propsal merely as a basis of compromise. Lord MacDonnell is credited with having exercised a good deal of influence in the determination of the form of government to be applied to the excluded areas. It was made plain that the Bill affords the widest possible scope for further amendment, and the Liberal Press has been encouraging the hope that the greatly desired settlement by consent has been brought markedly nearer. But you would not have inferred this from Lord Lansdowne's reception of the measure, while from Ulster we are told, in language that might have been anticipated, that the Prime Minister's revised terms amount merely to a further insult. The meaning of this is sufficiently clear. Despite the very different tone during the last few weeks of the talk about civil war—due, of course, primarily, to the spontaneous uprising of the National Volunteers—the Opposition has convinced itself that the game is in its hands and that the Government is impotent to enforce Home Rule, with or without the exclusion of Ulster. Why then, the argument runs, trouble to discuss this Amending Bill, when Home Rule itself is finished, the Government as good as defeated, and the Parliament Act renderd of no account? That is a cheery outlook, but most people, I fancy, would agree that it is somewhat less convincing to-day than it was two months ago, and for the reason already hinted at—the Irish National Volunteers, on whose behalf Mr. Redmond has made appeal to America for financial support. Diligent special correspondents in Ireland have resumed the business of prophesying woe. It seems inconceivable, they say, that a formula of compromise should be found. We shall see. The strongest influence tending in that direction is the utter weariness of the English public, and the fact that the Unionist leaders now know, if they did not during the earlier stages, that no movement worth anything can be worked up on this side of St. George's Channel in support of the Ulster party of armed resistance. By the bye, a rather interesting piece of political history has been dug out during the week by an enterprising London correspondent of a Northern paper—the "Yorkshire Daily Observer." It is that an offer of provisional exclusion for Ulster was actually made by Gladstone during the debates on the first Home Rule Bill in 1886, and renewed by him at the time of the second Bill in 1893. The fact, apparently, has been entirely obscured hitherto, for both sides have been discussing the question of exclusion as though it had arisen directly out of the present situation and had never before been argued as a conceivable means of escape. But enough, for this week, of an intolerably boring subject. What a paradisal business, by comparison, politics will be when once one can write a London Letter without thinking of, or evading, the question of Irish Government!

BUDGET ADVENTURES.

Readers in India may not, perhaps, be greatly interested in the fortunes of the year's Budget. The exposition of its proposals given by Mr. Lloyd George at the outset was not very clear, and those proposals have had to run the gauntlet of a threefold attack. First, the regular assault, not very powerful, of the Opposition; second, a threatened Liberal revolt in connection with the grants from the Imperial exchequer to local authorities; third, the Speaker's announcement that the Budget as presented to the House contained serious irregularities which have made necessary a re-casting of the Finance Bill. It has now been divided into two parts—one dealing with the raising of revenue, the other with the principles for revising the system of grants to local authorities in relief of rates. The temporary grants to local authorities have been abandoned; the new scheme is postponed until next year, and in the meantime, the tax on unearned incomes, which was to be 1s. 4d. is to stand at its former figure of 1s. 3d. The Government came through yesterday with the small majority of 38, due to the abstention of the Labour Party and the opposition of the O'Brienite Nationalists. Mr. Asquith dealt with the Opposition and the disgruntled Liberals in a speech in his best manner. He reviewed all the main features of the immense Budgets of these years. He showed how there had been an enormous re-adjustment of the balance between direct and indirect taxation, and how the Government proposed to straighten out the confusion of the income-tax, at present as unintelligible to the ordinary man as a Chinese puzzle. He explained the increasing cost both of the national services and of social reform, and he challenged the Opposition to say on which of the items a Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer would, if he had the chance, try to effect a saving. He wound up by telling the House that anyone who voted against the Budget was doing what in him to lay to wreck the plan of more equitable taxation and to put off indefinitely the realisation of the most hopeful prospect we have seen in our time of a real and solid step in every department of social life. The Prime Minister's speech had the effect of making the Budget secure,—if it was ever in jeopardy. But there is a mighty crop of amendments to come, more than enough to cause anxiety to Mr. Lloyd George during the remaining stages of the Finance Bill. I note a rather interesting little point in connection with yesterday's debate. Very few people nowadays read the parliamentary report; most of us are content with glancing through the summary or imaginative sketch which every paper supplies as a labour-saving device. Just see how it is done. P. W. W. of the "Daily News" says this morning: "When Mr. Asquith finished no Front-Bench man of the Tories answered. Their solemnity was as marked as their caution." Turn to "The Times" and you will read that Mr. Bonar Law, with bewildering rapidity, "added count to count in a scathing indictment." There was, he said, no principle regarded in the past by Liberal statesmen as essential which Mr. Lloyd George had not broken. When Mr. Bonar Law went on to express his dissatisfaction with the present division of wealth, he was invited jocularly by Mr. Wedgwood to "come over here," but he declined on the ground that he did not believe, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer did, that the present inequalities could be corrected by Budgets. "The right hon. gentleman's theory of life," he said, "is based on the strictest system of predestination. Brains, wealth, everything is luck. It is not surprising that he thinks it the duty of the industrious and thrifty to support the idle and the wastrel."

You may think that in such a speech there is no overwhelming evidence of either the solemnity or the caution which impressed the susceptible mind of P. W. W. But what is the explanation of this seemingly complete contradiction? It is simplicity itself. Mr. Asquth sat down at 7 o'clock the dinner hour, when no one in his senses expects a Front-Bench Tory to rise for the purpose making a set speech on a big subject. Mr. Bonar Law, naturally, reserved himself until 9-30, when, refreshed by dinner and the harmless liquor he affects, he was in proper form for delivering the "scathing indictment" which the House of Commons expects on such occasions from the leader of the Opposition, no matter how solemn and cautious he may wish to be.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

Although the second reading of Lord Crewe's Bill has been crowded out this week by those two dreary topics, Ulster and Welsh Disestablishment, it will be taken in a few days, and before this letter is in print you will have learned the tenor of the speeches proposing amendment—if, indeed, there are any noble lords on the Liberal side prepared to support the National Congress programme. Meanwhile your leaders may like to have the following paragraph, which appears in to-day's "Times" from that journal's Calcutta correspondent, dated June 4th:—

Opinion here is altogether hostile to Lord Crewe's India Council Bill. It is felt that it will introduce into the Council the departmentalism which has so greatly weakened the Government of India. Though the procedure of the Viceroy's Executive Council is not precisely known, the rarity with which meetings of the Council are held suggests the neglect of collective deliberation and responsibility. The member in charge of any department, it is contended, practically controls its affairs so long as he remains on good terms with the Viceroy. The establishment of a similar system in the India Council will be still more injurious, for it has always been supposed that the great merit of that body was that it represented a varied experience of Indian affairs and hence supplied a means of ensuring continuity in administration, which is always difficult to maintain in India owing to the constant changes in the *personnel* of the Council.

We are glad to have this argument against departmentalism and the duplication of executive machinery, although the correspondent's point about continuity in adminstration through the existing India Council in London is not perhaps very convincing. Unfortunately the continuity that is secured, and that remains substantially unaffected by either a changing Council at Simla or a stable Council in Whitehall, can never, under existing conditions, be anything but a continuity of bureaucratic traditions and practice. And the sooner that is broken into, by the admission of administrators directly responsible to the public, the better for the people of India and for both the Governments.

A LONDON INDIAN MEETING.

A meeting of Indian residents in London was held at Caxton Hall on Tuesday evening (June 23) in order to pass resolutions upon the two chief questions just now interesting the Indian public—the Council Bill and the exclusion of Indian emigrants from British Columbia. A paragraph in the "Times," I see, describes the meeting as well attended chiefly by students. That is misleading as Mr. Duke points out in a letter this morning. In the full hall there were, of course, many students, but the feature which would at once have struck a visitor accustomed to Indian gatherings in England was the large number of mature members of the Indian community now in London. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, who presided, explained the principal points of the proposed amendments to the Council Bill. The demand for an elected Indian element of one-third of the strength of the Council, was, he said, not unreasonable, and expressed the view that in general the representation would follow the usual course and be according to the strength of parties. That is, there would usually be one Hindu and one Mahomedan, while the third member might either be a Hindu or come from one of the smaller communities. This point was challenged from the audience, not without sarcasm which Sir Mancherjee met by pleading that he was merely stating his personal opinion. Direct election, he urged, amid loud applause, was essential, and the Bill should not contain differential provision in favour of the Indian members, such as the proposed extra allowance of £600. Indians did not want any distinction, however attractive to themselves. If this were approved they would be running the danger of its being imposed as a general principle throughout the whole public service.

Mr. B. Dube proposed the resolution embodying the amendments asked for in order to secure real representation of Indian opinion in the Council. These were:—

1. That the phrase "domiciled in India" contained in the Bill should be replaced by the word "Indian."
2. That the proportion of Indian Members should not be less than one third, at any time, of the total strength of the Council.
3. That the Indian Members should be elected direct by the votes of the elected Members only of the various Councils and not selected from the list as provided in the Bill and that the nominated non-official Members should have no voice in the election.
4. That there should be no distinction made between the Indian Members and their colleagues in any manner whatsoever, and consequently this meeting does not regard with approval the preferential treatment proposed to be given to Indian Members in the matter of allowance of £600 a year in addition to their salary.
5. That all the Rules and Regulations when they come to be framed under the provisions of the Bill should be laid before Parliament for 90 days instead 30 days as provided for in the Bill.

Mr. Dube dwelt mainly upon the question of direct election, by the elected members of Council in India. Upon this point, he said emphatically, Indian opinions was solid. There was no reason at all why the principle of direct election should not be conceded; and if conceded it would foster the growth of body of men dedicated to the service of their country. Without it, the proposed panel would act merely as an employment agency, and they all knew what would happen—only men of one way of thinking would stand a chance of nomination. He ventured to dissent from the Chairman's view as to representation by communities. A single member of Council who was elected as an Indian upon his personal record alone, was better than a dozen selected upon denominational or racial grounds. The abolition of sectional representation was the real way to that *rapprochement* between the different classes of the Indian people which the Government professedly wished to see brought about. India would never be prepared for self-government if religious differences were to be perpetuated by statute and executive action.

Mr. Syed Hossein, in seconding, said that if it was really desired on the part of the Secretary of State that he should be assisted by Indian representatives, then it was essential that they should be such as would secure to him first-hand information as to events and opinion in India. There was one thing that was worse than no representation, and that was misrepresentation. They must see to it that in any changes of this kind no loophole was left for nominations masquerading as a choice of representatives. It was not worth while for Indians to bother themselves about any shams.

So far the speakers had kept to the orthodox lines of amendment as outlined by the Chairman and set forth in the resolution. But there was a sharp change when Major Sinha, I.M.S., rose, as the Chairman put it, to support the motion. He had, as he confessed, no pleasure in the task. The Bill increased the Secretary of State's powers. It would have the effect of making him a Great Padshah. And why, asked Major Sinha, trouble about amending the Council? Abolish the Council—a sentiment that was received with a storm of applause. This had a stimulating effect on Major Sinha, who was speaking with great animation and feeling. He had never, he said, meddled in politics: he was only a simple medical man. But he could see no difference between feeling the pulse of the patient and feeling the pulse of the people. So he asked, why should the delegates come to England on such a mission as this? They ought to go back to their own country and agitate there. Why all this begging before the Britishers? India would never get anything that way for the bettering of her public life.

Every sentence of Major Sinha's protest—a surprising outburst from this "simple medical man"—was delightedly cheered by the meeting; but the speech and the cheers made the Chairman uncomfortable, and he got up to point out that Major Sinha knew what he had been asked to do, and if he did not agree with the resolution it was open to him to move an amendment.

"Yes, yes," said Major Sinha, "these are only preliminaries," whereupon the meeting shouted with laughter; and he was allowed to proceed. Well, he added, there they were and there was the Bill. They must take account of the circumstances and do the best they could. The Bill was clearly intended to establish the portfolio system in the India Office, and an Indian member would never be given charge of a portfolio. If the extra allowance went through it could only be counted bribery. The mouth of the Indian member who accepted it would be closed. That was human nature.

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

The resolution was in due course adopted, and at a late hour the meeting turned to the consideration of the resolution dealing with the rights of Indians in British Columbia. This resolution ran as follows:—

That this public meeting of the people of India records its profound indignation at the un-English attitude adopted in the Dominion of Canada to prohibit the free entry of their countrymen in that Colony, and views with alarm this and similar actions in British Colonies generally, denying the ordinary rights of citizenship to His Majesty's Indian Subjects, as calculated to strike at the very root of the unity of the British Empire.

And further this meeting is of opinion that if the Colonies persist in this their attitude, the Government of India should adopt retaliatory measures by prohibiting the admission of the people of those Colonies into India and her services and by imposing effective restrictions on their trade with India.

That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India and to the Government of India.

It was proposed by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu seconded by Mr. Sarma, and supported by Mr. Lajpat Rai and other speakers. Mr. Lajpat Rai was given a rousing reception, as always at Indian meetings in London; and apart from his personal standing, he usually justifies it by speaking effectively. The meeting was ignored by the Press. This, of course, is a common fate, but perhaps something might be done for the assistance of the newspapers, overwhelmed as they are by home news and hampered by the necessity of getting early to press. Afternoon meetings have a decidedly better chance of being reported. This one not only began late (towards 8-30), but it was not well managed in the matter of the speeches. When two such important questions as a Council Bill and Indian Emigration are under discussion, a severe time-limit for speakers is an obvious necessity if the reporters are to make anything of the job.

THE OUTLOOK IN VANCOUVER.

We have not been supplied during the last week or two with anything beyond meagre cablegrams as to the development of affairs in Vancouver, but it is plain that the situation is as acute as ever. Official reports to the Dominion Government received a week ago showed that the Indian immigrants were determined not to return to Asia, and it was stated that they were threatening to scuttle the Komagata Maru and take their chances of getting ashore. In the meantime meetings have been organised in various coast towns of British Columbia, with the evident purpose of stiffening the Government's attitude and, perhaps, terrorizing the law court before which the case is being argued. Other familiar expedients are being resorted to, as, for example, the spreading of a fear that riots may break out as the result of the Immigration Department's delays. Attempts on the part of Hindus resident in the colony to force their way on board the vessel have been frustrated by police and immigration officers, and Mr. Bird, the Hindus' counsel, is still not permitted to approach the steamer. These things tend to increase the absurdity of a situation that is only too likely at any moment to take a turn involving a tragic destiny for the passengers on the Komagata Maru.

SLEEPING WATCHMEN RUN OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

It has been ascertained that three permanent way khalasis of the Eastern Bengal State Railway who were posted to watch the railway line from Barackpore to Goalundo on which his Excellency the Governor travelled on the night of Sunday last, were run over and killed by passenger trains the same night. One was killed at Shafmagar station while the other two were run over by the Goalundo mail and killed between Simurali and Vhakdaha stations. It has been found out in course of official enquiry that the men were sleeping on the railway line when they were run over.

The "Tribune" publishes a case in which Mr. W. Turner, Inspecting Telegraph Master, was tried by Mr. Brasher, Sessions Judge, Ahahpur, and a jury, for cheating in respect of a travelling allowance drawn by him for a tour, which it was alleged he did not perform. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" but the Judge disagreed with them and has referred the case to the Chief Court.

DRINK
JOHNNIE WALKER
WHISKY.
IN SQUARE BOTTLES
as sold in the Home Markets.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
No adulteration.
No substitution.
Genuine Whisky only.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.

14

INDIA'S CLAIM.

ELOQUENT PLEA BY MRS. BESANT.

AN IMPERIAL PARTY IN PARLIAMENT.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN NEXT WINTER.

Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, arrived in Bombay from England, yesterday morning, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception and presented with a congratulatory address at the Gaiety Theatre, Replying to the address, Mrs. Besant made a vigorous and eloquent speech, in the course of which she urged India's claim to full citizenship of the Empire, and announced that attempts were to be made to obtain an Imperial party in Parliament, and to have a hundred platforms opened in England to make India's claims heard, during the coming winter. Mrs. Besant subsequently left Bombay for Madras.

The Gaiety Theatre, where Mrs. Annie Besant was presented with a congratulatory address, was crowded to its utmost capacity long before the arrival of the distinguished guest. The audience included a fairly large number of Parsi and Hindu ladies. The proceedings commenced with the singing of songs of welcome by Parsi and Hindu girls, after which Mr. I. N. Gurtu, General Secretary of the Indian Section of the Society, read the address which was published in yesterday's "Chronicle."

MRS. BESANT'S REPLY.

On rising to reply to the address, Mrs. Besant was accorded an ovation. She said words would be hard to find with which she could fitly thank them for the welcome they had given her at the very gateway of India, the beloved Motherland to whom their services were pledged. She thought they welcomed her re-election as President because that re-election set the seal of the Society's approval to the work of the past seven years. A wish had been expressed in many quarters that instead of being re-elected every seven years she should be appointed President for life. If, however, this were done, it would be a smaller proof of their trust in her than the free election by the votes of the members, to whom her work was submitted, and which work could thus be ratified at their hands. Again, if she were appointed President for life they would not be able to get rid of her if they grew tired of her (Laughter). In re-election they had the right to say whether her work was well done or badly done.

Speaking about the work that lay before the Society, she said it was of greater responsibility because the Society had been wielding greater power than in the past. Responsibility should go hand-in-hand with power, and the latter could be justified only by greater service. Referring to differences of opinion, she said these showed not a disunion of hearts but a diversity of views of service. But if they disagreed in thought, they yet agreed in spirit. No single person was perfect, but they should manage by their polity to mirror the divine perfection. In many of their views they must be inadequate, and much in their grasp of truth might escape them. Many were the fetters that had descended upon them from the past. Therefore they should make no fetters for or bind those who came after them. She asked them to let each generation think out its own salvation.

FULL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mrs. Besant next detailed the various ways in which one could serve humanity. Men thought differently as to the means to employ to achieve the end. One of the ways in which they could serve humanity was to ask for full rights of citizenship for India (loud cheers), India, the Mother of the Aryan race; to ask that her children should not be regarded as inferior, and that her daughters and mothers should not be regarded as unworthy of the rights that the other races enjoyed. (applause.) While she was in England she had not forgotten India, and in spite of the excitement there over the Irish question and the woman question, India had been able to make her voice heard in the Press and on the platform. She referred with pleasure to the "India's Plea for Justice" meeting in the great Queen's Hall, where Lord Brassey, the father-in-law of their Governor, Lord Willingdon, took the chair. She did not pretend to think Lord Brassey agreed with everything that was said there but he took the ground, which was under the circumstances enough for them, that those who had knowledge of the country or who were children of that country had the right to make their voices heard, and that none was to refuse them a hearing. (Hear, Hear.) It was a pleasant feature of that meeting that three of the Indian delegates made their voices heard there. They were Mr. Jinnah, one of their own men; Mr. Samarth, also a Bombay man; and that noble patriot, Mr. Lajpat Rai (cheers), who could speak in England even though some attempt was made to stop his voice in India. They had to put their case before the English democracy. England was still a lover of liberty (loud cheering). England was still a lover of justice (continued cheering). It was her (England's) ignorance that stood between the Indians and their aspirations—and not any evil will on her part. At that meeting every protest in favour of justice, every claim for full citizenship for India, was greeted with shouts of welcome, while every remark against India's claims was received with angry murmurs and disapprobation.

AN IMPERIAL PARTY.

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said it was not the English heart that was steeled against the Indians. It was the English ear that was deaf to their appeals. The English would give big space to local events, but would neglect Indian affairs. They had a Press there which was hostile to them, instead of being a fair reflex of public opinion. But the Press could not stop them if they were determined to make themselves heard. They were going to obtain a party in Parliament, who would do for India what the Irish Party had done for Ireland. That Party would neither be Liberal nor Conservative but an Imperial Party for India. She proposed to make an extensive tour next year through the great cities of England to speak on India's behalf. It was the masses, who made members of Parliament, and therefore arrangements were to be made during the coming winter to have a hundred platforms opened in England to make India's claims heard. Lately they had heard a good deal of talk about federation, but they would press that there must be no federation without India being made a self-governing community in the Empire. (Loud applause.) There were greater prospects than ever of achieving their object, but it required work from everyone of them. She asked them to do everything that human skill could do to place before England their claims. They had the right of being heard as thoughtful people who understood the liberty they were asking, for, and who were prepared to bear the responsibility which it brought. They must try to bring again into existence village councils and other elected bodies. All their religious differences must make no difference to their object. What were the differences between Hindus and Mahomedans compared with the mighty cause of unity and of their common Motherland? (Hear hear.) They should set their faces against all kinds of disorders. They should enter the federation ways of reason and goodwill, so that the coming of India into the Empire would be peaceful.

She had during the voyage read something in the "Times of India" which had very much amused her. When a great paper began to misrepresent others' views, then they might take it that it could not answer them. The paper had represented her as saying that India had nothing to learn from Western science. What she had actually said was that India had nothing to learn from Western religion. She had always pressed the claims of Western Science on India.

Mrs. Besant concluded by referring to the legal proceedings against her, which, she said, had ended in the protection not only of the boys for whom she had fought but of every girl and boy against wrong. Before she went to England again she hoped to be able to come and spend a few days in Bombay. Now that all other difficulties were gone, she had nothing to do but to serve the Motherland. (Loud applause.)

Mrs. Besant was then garlanded by the representatives of the different lodges, and she subsequently left Bombay for Madras.

KING'S BIRTHDAY:

AEROPLANE SALUTES AT ARMY REVIEWS.

TROOPING OF THE COLOUR.

RECEPTION AT INDIA OFFICE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

On the King's Birthday in the morning his Majesty was present at the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade, and introduced an innovation into the ceremony for the benefit of his subjects. At the close of the proceedings he led his Guards along the Mall to the Victoria Memorial, instead of dismissing them at the Horse Guards, with the result that many more people than hereto-fore were able to get a good view of the military pageant, says "The Times."

A review of the Aldershot troops was held on Laffan's Plain, and was witnessed by the Prince of Wales, who was with the Oxford Officers Training Corps. Twelve aeroplanes saluted the flag. On Salisbury Plain there was a march past of troops, which was viewed by the public at the invitation of General Smith-Dorrien. It concluded with a ceremonial fight by Army aeroplanes, the pilots of which displayed great skill.

A feature of the usual Ministerial entertainments in the evening was the presence at the Prime Minister's dinner and at the India Office reception of the Prince of Wales, who motored up specially from Aldershot to attend them. Prince Arthur remain in London for celebration of his own 20th birthday to-day. Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal Bourne were also among Mr. Asquith's guests at dinner, and at the reception afterwards a brilliant company included a number of memebrs of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and their wives and diplomatic representatives.

TROOPING THE COLOUR.

NEW SPECTACLE IN OLD CEREMONY.

A thoughtful and popular addition was made for the first time to the ordinary ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour, presumably at the instigation of the King. At the close of the march past and the salute, which the King took from his position in front of the Horse Guards archway, he placed himself at the head of his Household troops, with the massed bands of the Brigade leading, and rode across the parade ground and along the Mall to the Victoria Memorial. Here his Majesty and his staff halted, and there was a second march past of all the troops engaged, before they were dismissed, while the bands played a selection of music specially chosen by the King.

The result of this innovation was that a large number of the King's subjects, for whom there was no room on the Horse Guards parade, had a close view of their Sovereign and the brilliant staff by which he was accompanied, as well as of the glitter and pomp of the massed bands, the Blues, and the Foot Guards. The crowd, which extended, many deep, the whole way along the Mall and inside the railings of St. James's Park, and were closely packed as well on the steps of the Duke of York's Column and in front of the Palace, appeared to be much larger than is generally the case on these occasions.

ROYAL SPECTATORS.

On the parade ground the picturesque old ceremony was carried out with all its usual splendour and military formality. It was witnessed from a window in the Levee Room at the Horse Guards by the Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie of Russia, Princess Victoria, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian, Princess Arthur of Connaught, and several other members of the Royal Family.

Immediately below them, during the Trooping of the Colour (which was that of the Grenadier Guards), was the King, wearing the uniform of the Grenadier Guards and the Garter ribbon, on his black charger Delhi. He was attended by Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Teck, and a plumed and glittering procession of Field Marshals, general officers, Aides-de-Camp, foreign military attaches, and officers of the Royal Household.

The details of the ceremony followed the customary order, first the King's inspection of the troops in line of formation, then the Trooping of the Colour, and then the march past the saluting base, first in slow and next in quick time.

SPLENDOUR OF THE SCENE.

As a military spectacle nothing in this country and, perhaps, nothing in Europe matches the disciplined marching and picturesque splendour of the scene. The brilliant scarlet and blue uniforms and ribbons and medals and waving white plumes of the staff officers, the gorgeous golden doublets of the Life Guards bandsmen and their black chargers, the black busbies and familiar red tunics and steady swinging march of the Foot Guards, the splendid men and horses of the Blues, and the long lines of swords and bayonets and helmets glittering in the June sunshine, make up a picture of wonderful brilliance, all the more effective for the setting of the cool green of the trees in the Park and the far-away beauty of white and grey clouds in a sky of summer blue. And the music of the massed bands—the lilt of the marches, the blare of the brass, and, above all, the thunder and the tap of the drums—matches in sound the gorgeousness of the military display. The full glory of it all, to be properly appreciated, must be seen from the stands or the windows of the houses, that surround the parade. The rest of the spectators, even those (including the representatives of the Press) who bear tickets admitting to the inner line of sentries, can only peep over each other's shoulders or between the legs of the horses, and catch more or less fleeting glimpses of the scene. Even that is well worth doing; you can at least hear if you cannot see. But still the fact remains that the Press, as the Press, have no standing on the parade ground. It is only by the personal courtesy of responsible officials of the police—if they happen to know any—that it is possible for them to carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

PARADE AT ALDERSHOT.

SALUTE BY AEROPLANES.

The day was celebrated at Aldershot by a ceremonial parade on Laffan's Plain, which was witnessed by the Prince of Wales, who had marched with the Oxford University Infantry Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps from Sandhurst. His Royal Highness shared the lot of his companions and sat on the grass to watch the proceedings. Military airmen took part in the parade, and at the conclusion of the march past 12 aeroplanes flew round the ground, dipping as they passed the saluting base.

Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig with his staff rode on to the Plain at 11.30 and inspected the troops drawn up in line. At noon the Union Jack was broken from the flagstaff beside the saluting base, and as the flag blew out in the breeze a salute of 21 guns was fired from Ball Hill by the 44th Field Artillery Brigade. The Artillery salute was followed by a Royal salute from the troops aligned on Laffan's Plain, and this in turn by a burst of cheering, led by Sir Douglas Haig himself. After the salute in line the various units marched past to their own regimental airs played by the massed bands of their brigades, Sir Douglas Haig taking the salute.

Three flights of No. 5 Air Squardon, consisting of four B.E. and four Sopwith traction biplanes and four Bleriot monoplanes, were on parade under Major J. F. A. Higgins, D.S.O., and when the Plain had be cleared of troops the "flying parade" began. The airmen rose from the ground in quick succession, wheeled as they reached the western edge of the review area and dipped as they passed the saluting base.

ROYAL GUESTS AT INDIA OFFICE.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The customary dinners to celebrate the King's Birthday were given by the members of the Government, and the Prime Minister and his Majesty's Ministers afterwards held a reception at the India Office. The Prince of Wales was one of Mr. Asquith's guests at dinner and subsequently attended the reception, at which Princess Christian, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and other members of the Royal Family were also present.

This was the first occasion upon which the Prince has attended a ceremony of this nature. The company also included several other members of the Royal Family, most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, Cabinet Ministers and their wives, distinguished representatives of the over-sea Dominions, great officers of State, a large number of officers in the Army and Navy, Civil servants, member of both Houses of Parliament and their ladies, and the majority of those who had previously attended the various Minsterial dinners, with their wives.

The Royal guests included Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teek, Prince Louis and Princess Louise of Battenberg, the Princes Alexander, Leopold, and Maurcie of Battenberg, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. They were received by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith in the Council Room, while the other guests who entered the great Indian Hall by different door-ways were welcomed by the Lord Chancellor and Miss Haldane, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, and Mr. and Mrs. McKenna. Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, also received at the head of the staircase.

The hall and the adjoining corridors were decorated with flowers and palms, and several of the large rooms opening out were used for buffet refreshments. Some 3,000 invitations in all were issued, and the splendid uniforms and jewels worn made the scene a very brilliant one. The string band of the Royal Artillery played in a balcony overlooking the hall.

THE KING'S OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY.

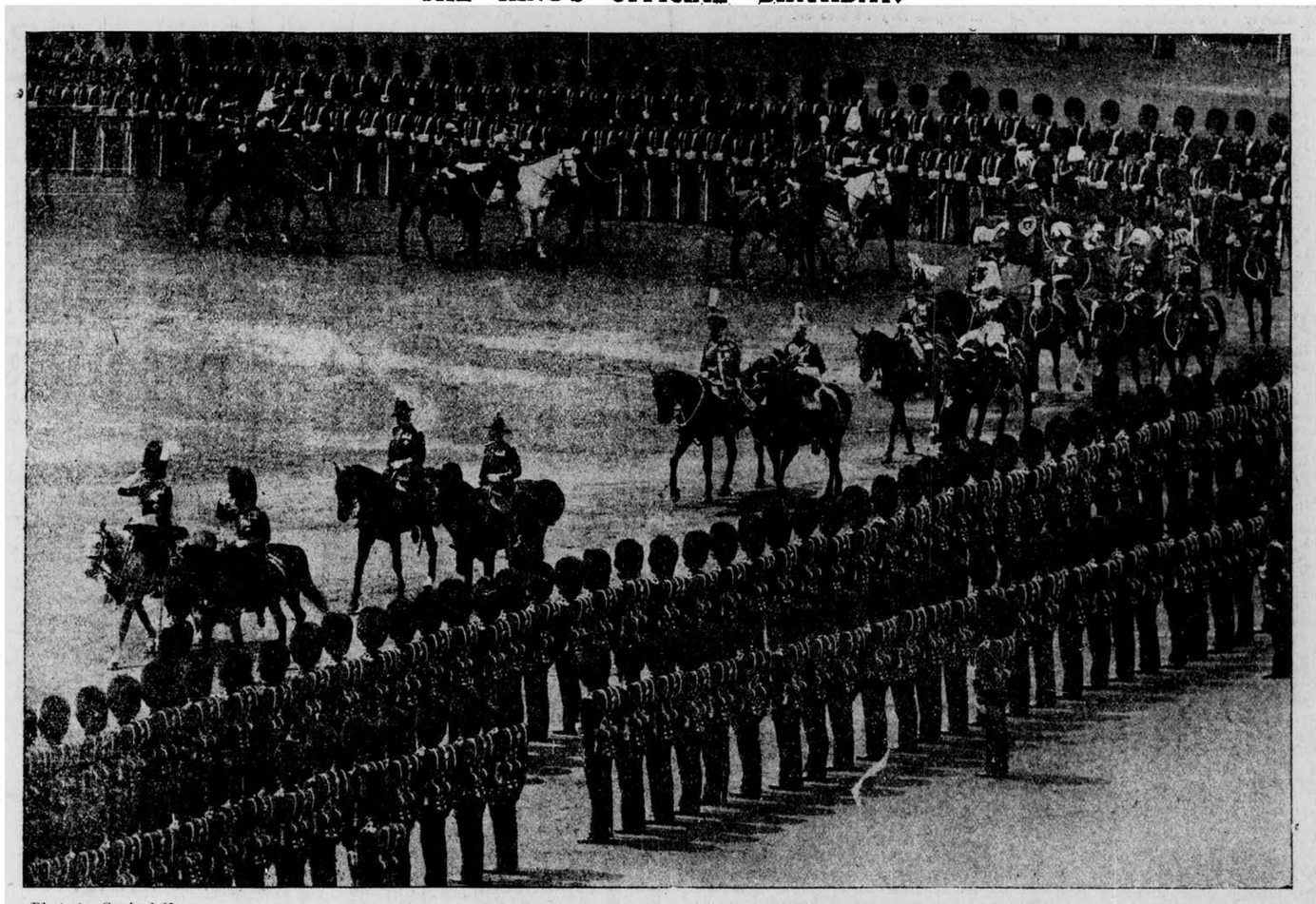


Photo by Central News.

The Trooping of the King's Colour on the Horse Guard's Parade. Arrival of the King, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, at the scene of the famous military ceremony. At the end of the proceedings his Majesty mounted on his black charger Delhi, led his Guards along the Mall to the Victoria Memorial, instead of as hitherto, dismissing them on the review ground.

HIS MAJESTY AND PRINCE ARTHUR

On their way to the Trooping of the Colour.

EDUCATIONAL COLONIES.

FURTHER LECTURE BY CAPT. PETAVEL.

A distinguished audience assembled at the invitation of the Presidency Association on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Heaton, to hear Captain Petavel on the education colonies plan of social reform. Captain Petavel insisted that there is a perfectly simple solution both for the problem of popular and technical education and that of industrial development in India. That seemed an extraordinary statement to make, but he made it without hesitation backed by the support of many gentlemen in that room and, as those gentlemen know, backed by some of the foremost economists of Europe of a strong Association in England formed to advocate this system of education. He mentioned that Lord Crewe has written that he would be interested to hear of the progress of his work in India.

The solution was to establish technical and agricultural training establishments in which the training would be given in such an entirely practical way that the pupils would be earning their own living. The boys would be employed principally producing the necessaries of life for their own use and consumption; the establishment selling only that which it must sell to buy such things it could not possibly produce itself. The larger the establishment, however, the nearer it could approach to the ideal of producing everything for itself, so no difficult problems need be anticipated, as this system extended and became national. There was already existing an establishment of that kind to train tramps and vagrants to industrial habits, and it has been paying for the last twenty years. All that is needed to be done now was to use a similar organisation to employ good boys and men who wanted to learn something of modern industrial methods

Captain Petavel suggested that land should be taken for this in some locality like the high land about Poona and Ahmednager; that the farm should have a guesthouse where shareholders directors and all interested in the movement could come and stay. Many would come who would be able to give valuable technical and other advice and help. He would be glad to give his own services to manage an educational colony on condition, however, that it should be managed as a business to make it pay; that the best men and boys should be employed, and that they should work productively and sufficient number of hours to ensure the financial success which was the very essence of the whole thing. They wanted to give practical example of methods, and the workers' practical illustration of the good earnings which result from using them.

A discussion followed. Mr. Devdhar, of the Servants of India Society, was strongly of the opinion that the best plan would be to commence, not as a business concern, but as an educational establishment, an alternative which was suggested by Captain Petavel himself in his article in the "Asiatic Review" recently reprinted in the "Bombay Chronicle." Many shared his opinion and Captain Petavel was quite of an open mind on the subject, and recognised the great authority with which Mr. Devdhar spoke. All he insisted on was the fundamental fact that the Swiss had tried the experiment with their worthless labour, and had succeeded and certainly, therefore success could be attained with good boys and young men. Clearly, also, as regarded what was generally called technical education, the system of a long course during which the boys were working profitably and instructively was better than a short one during which they were costing money. Such an organisation, developing, would give the solution to the problem of popular technical and general education along lines which would be in every way a vast improvement on the present ones.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day tea shares continued to attract buyers. Transactions included:—

Coal.—Bansra 10; Bhuskajuri 18 3/4; Phalgora 25¾; Ghusick and Muslia 15½; Industry 10½; Kosoonda and Nydee 21¾; Lalkurka 19; Marine 18; New Teeturya 7½; New Beerbhom 46; Parasea 3¾; Phularitand 3 Raneegunge 21 3/8; Sendra 13 3/8; South Govindpore 9½; Union 12¾.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord.) 60½; Budge-Budge (pref.) 121.

Tea.—Kallinugger and Lhorul 92; Leobah 42; Single 59.

Cotton.—Bowreah (pref.) 80; Dunbar (ord.) 14.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Tramways (ord.) 107.

Commenting on the rejection of the India Council Bill by the House of Lords the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—The rejection is not surprising. Lord Morley's announcement on Tuesday in the House of Lords is a frank statement, but it will tend to strengthen the satisfaction in India that the House has rejected the India Council Bill.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me a little space to ventilate the awkwardness of an appointment recently made in connection with the abovenamed Association?

The secretaryship of the Association was recently advertised and applicants were told to address their applications for the post to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital. In the conviction that the notice was not a hoax, several applicants came forward, but to the surprise of all, the appointment has been conferred on Captain Harkness, an I.M.S., officer, attached as Resident-Surgeon to the same hospital as Lieutenant Colonel Jackson himself.

Applicants were, on enquiry, given to understand that the position carried a certain remuneration only, beyond which no office or clerk or even peon was provided by the Association, so that the successful candidate would be expected,—as the late Secretary did,—to provide for requirements from his own pocket. No sooner, however, does Captain Harkness receive the appointment, than the course of things is changed. Accommodation has been found for carrying on the Association's business in the St. George's Hospital premises; and, presumably, because Captain Harkness cannot attend to the duties of Secretary himself as his predecessor in the office of Secretary was expected to do, he has also been provided with the aid of a clerk on Rs. 50—75 per mensem!

If it was intended to confer the post on Captain Harkness, the advertisement was worse than a farce. I also question the propriety of the business of the Association being carried on, and its meetings being in future held, in St. George's Hospital,—a circumstance which, besides giving that hospital an undue preference over others by the fact of Captain Harkness' appointment, is singularly improper in itself, seeing that the hospital is a Government building while the Association is but a private concern. As regards Captain Harkness himself he being debarred by Government from private practice, is not eligible for appointment as the Secretary of a private Association. I wonder, therefore, if the special sanction of Government was applied for to his being so appointed, the more especially because the Resident-Surgeon of St. George's Hospital was recently relieved by Government of the Professorship of Materia Medica and Pharmacy at the Grant Medical College to enable him to devote his *whole time* to his duties in St. George's Hospital.

Not long ago, Government (General Dept. Resolution No. 1,321, dated 2nd March 1911) prohibited officers attached to certain Civil charges from engaging in private practice, and to compensate them for the loss of such practice, they raised their salaries; but is Government satisfied that their orders are being duly observed, as it is very easy for such officers, in spite of the increased salaries they now receive, still to continue taking up private practice. Government can, if they choose, easily satisfy themselves on the point by a reference to the prescriptions that can be seen at chemists' shops in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, July 9.

IVORY HORRORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to invite the attention of the readers of your esteemed paper, to the following facts quoted below:—

(1) For ten years I have been elephant hunting without intermission.

(2) During these ten years I have shot 447 bull-elephant.

(3) No doubt, the shooting of a sleeping elephant may seem unsportmanlike to the reader, I can assure him that my feelings in the matter do not differ from his, but it must be remembered that I was simply in quest of ivory as a means of obtaining a lovelihood, and that under such circumstances scruples have to be brushed aside "The Adventures of an Elephant Hunter" by James Sutherland.

(1) The goodly beast, totally unconscious of the approach of an enemy stood for cometime suckling her calf.

(2) "After the first discharge she appeared with her sides red with blood."

(3) The calf had taken refuge in the water and was killed.

(4) It was by this process spearing and loss of blood that she was killed *Elephant Hunting* (class book of French composition by Paul Blonet, B.A.)

I pray that humanitarians of every country may kindly realise the sufferings of poor elephants,—killed for the sake of ivory and resolve never to use ivory things thereby discouraging the cruel butchery of hundreds of poor animals.

The Merciful go to Heaven.
The Cruel go to Hell.

Yours etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATI.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, took over the appointment of the Commandant, Deolali, from the forenoon of the 1st July, 1914, from Major M. P. Phelps, 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, granted leave.

Lieut. A. H. Jackson 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will take over the duties of Station Officer, Deolali, during the absence of Lieut. R. H. Stranger 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters on 90 days' privilege leave from 11th July 1914.

Capt. F. A. L. deGruchy, 95th, Russell's Infantry has been granted privilege leave from 11th July to 8th September 1914.

Capt. A. Macdonald 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer R. Corps is granted fifteen months' leave out of India from the 1st August 1914, or subsequent date.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DAY.

LONDON AS A CITY OF ROSES.

SOME STREET PICTURES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

It was a very simple little procession that drove out of the gateway of Marlborough House on the afternoon of June 24, just after the clock at St. James's Palace had struck 3. As the sentries sprang to attention a mounted policeman led the way into Pall-mall, followed by two landaus, coachmen and footmen in the Royal livery of red. Princess Victoria was in the first carriage with Queen Alexandra, and in the second the lady-in-waiting, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Sir Dighton Probyn, and Colonel Streatfeild, says "The Times."

From that moment till Queen Alexandra reached Marlborough House again in just under an hour and a half she drove all the way between lanes of cheering people, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and inwardly blessing the kind heart that has prompted her for this one day in the year to make London a city of roses and a city that remembers the poor and the afflicted. The crowds were especially large at Hyde Park-corner, the Marble Arch, Oxford-circus, the Bank, and in Trafalgar-square, but everywhere there were the same displays of enthusiasm and genuine personal feeling.

There seemed altogether to be more spontaneity this year in the welcome which London gave to Rose Day. From a very early hour the 20,000 flower-sellers whom Queen Alexandra has enlisted in the cause of the charities that she has at heart were afoot in the streets. There was no escape from them. At every street corner, in the railway stations and in front of them, in the hotels, and wherever there seemed to be a specially favourable pitch two and sometimes more of them were waiting for the passers-by, with their baskets of roses and little rose-coloured collecting-boxes decorated with a portrait of the patron of the festival.

Almost everyone, from the Prince of Wales and several Cabinet Ministers downwards, was glad and willing to buy from them, and long before lunch-time, in some cases, no doubt, from the instinct of self-defence, practically every man woman and child was wearing at least one replica of the blossoms that are the glory of our English hedgerows in June.

A SENSE OF COMMUNITY.

The result in the appearance of London was as remarkable as the happy simplicity of the idea. It is no fancy to say that there was a sense of community abroad such as can seldom be seen or felt except on great occasions of national rejoicing or grief. Queen Alexandra has touched something in us that is above the ordinary party divisions of politics or religion or class. Everyone was for once united in one common object and everyone in consequence was happy and lighthearted.

Most typical of all the street pictures of the day was the scene at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor with some 30 of the flower-sellers waved their greetings to Queen Alexandra from the steps at the entrance and another batch of girls and women stood on the refuge in the middle of the square. Round them was a surging mass of all sorts and conditions of men and women—business men, clerks, taxicab, drivers, artisans, shopkeepers, and representatives of every other class that was needed to make the crowd a microcosm of the world of London. And to judge from the reception that they gave to Queen Alexandra when she passed there was one thought in all their minds—a thought which long ago, at the Coronation of King Edward, "Mr. Punch" put into the mouth of a little serving-maid who was supposed to be one of the humble citizens of London whom Queen Alexandra did not forget on that great day of her life—

'Ere's to the Queen, God bless her, the Queen! The Queen 'as remembered we.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

As Queen Alexandra left Marlborough House for her drive through London she was accosted by the youngest rose-seller, Master Victor Pheasant, aged two, and bought a bunch from him.

The Prince of Wales bought his handful of roses at the gates of Buckingham Palace on his return from a morning visit to the Bath Club. The flower-seller did not know who he was until she saw him enter the Palace.

Women are usually excluded from Downing-street when there is a Cabinet Meeting, but two flower-sellers were allowed there. Many Ministers already had their roses, Mr. Burns bought one. Mr. Birrell was not wearing a flower, but said he had already bought several. Mr. Runciman politely refused. Lord Morley, after fumbling in his pockets, said that unfortunately he had no money with him.

At Twickham a collector saw King Manoel's car approach and ran into the road waving her box. The King stopped the car and dropped a sovereign into her box. Queen Amelia had her car decorated with roses and drove round to every depot in Richmond, with 12 other decorated cars following.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith offered to any ladies selling in the neighbourhood of Downing-street the opportunity of taking periods of rest in their house or garden, and the invitation was gratefully accepted.

Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon and the Hon. Mrs. Craven did good business with American visitors and others at their stall outside the Savoy Hotel. Lady Islington had charge of 100 New Zealand girls near the Royal United Service Institution, Lady Reid was in command of 42 Australians, and Lady Garvagh and Lady Brownlow Cecil superintended the Piccadilly branch.

Two young ladies visited the Old Bailey in the morning and sold some hundreds of flowers to counsel, solicitors, and others engaged at the Courts.

In Liverpool there were some 1,500 rose-sellers, and by noon half a million flowers had been sold. The Lady Mayoress made a tour of the commercial exchanges, and at one 50 roses were sold at 10s. each, while at another she was handed a cheque for 21 guineas

HER MAJESTY'S THANKS.

Queen Alexandra addressed the following letter to Lady Wilton in reference to the celebrations of Alexandra Day.

Marlborough House, June 24, 1914.

Dear Lady Wilton,—I wish again this year to offer to you and your committee my most cordial congratulations upon the great success which has attended the celebration of "Alexandra Day," and I would ask you to convey my grateful and sincere thanks to all those who, in every part of the Metropolis, have by their whole-hearted support done so much to promote the charitable cause in which I take so deep an interest. I particularly desire to signify my recognition of the splendid work of your organizing secretary, Miss May Beeman, as I feel that the success of to-day's proceedings is, in a large measure, due to her untiring energy and devotion.

It is with feelings of pleasure that I note he wonderful spread of the movement throughout the country, and I trust that the communities of our great cities, towns, and districts where "Alexandra Day" is celebrated will accept, through you, my greatful appreciation of their work, by which I trust local hospitals and charitable institutions will substantially benefit. I also hear with interest of the kind cooperation of the steamship companies in the movement.

It is to the ladies of England that my thanks are especially owing. I cannot forget that "Alexandra Day" was first instituted by the ladies of London to commemorate my arrival in this country, which has ever since been my beloved home, and I highly value their kind thoughts for me, as I feel that through this happy interpretation of my wishes, comfort and relief are brought to our sick, suffering, and needy. I need scarcely say that I fully recognize the unselfish and devoted work of the ladies who have spent so much of their time in the sale of flowers. It must be, I know, a source of gratification to them to feel that through their charitable efforts happiness will be brought to many a sorrowful and suffering heart.

I was much touched with the kind and affectionate welcome I received during my drive, and only regret that I did not find it possible this year to visit many of the districts where flowers were being sold, but I feel sure that in those parts of London where I was unable to go the people will realize how highly I appreciate their charitable work, and that it was only upon account of the limited time at my disposal that I was not able to be with them.

ALEXANDRA.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

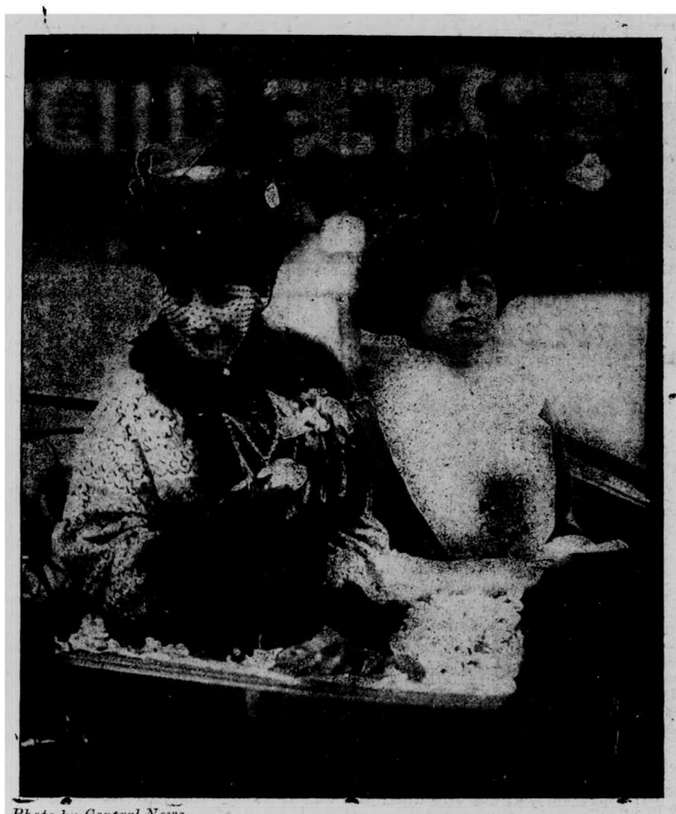


Photo by Central News.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, driving through the London Streets.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

SIR JOHN ATKINSON'S RETIREMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 10.

A Fort St. George Gazette extraordinary issued to-day says:—The Governor in Council accepts the resignation by Sir John Atkinson, K.C.I.E., of his office of Member of Council with effect from the afternoon of 8th instant and permits him to retire from the Indian Civil service with effect from the same date on an annuity of £1,000 payable in England.

The Governor in Council places on record his high appreciation of the value of the services rendered by Sir John Atkinson during his long and distinguished career.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew has been appointed temporary Member of the Council owing to absence on leave of the Hon Sir Harold Stuart.

Mr. A. Butterworth is appointed temporary Member of the Council.

Messrs. Cardew and Butterworth took charge of their respective duties on the 8th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Davidson will act as Chief Secretary to the Government, vice Mr. Butterworth.

The Hon. Mr. W. Francis will act as Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, and Mr. F. B. Evans acts as Secretary to Government, Municipal, Educational, and Legislative Departments.

PROGRESS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

MR. HARCOURT'S TRIBUTE TO THE CHAMBERLAINS.

Mr. Harcourt unveiled on June 25 the portraits in bronze relief of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Austen Chamberlain which have been placed in the Albert Dock Hospital of the Seamen's Hospita Society as a memorial of the work which they have done on behalf of tropical medicine, says "The Times." Short speeches were made by the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the quadrangle of the hospital before the ceremony took place.

Mr. Perceval A. Nairne said that it was a great disappointment that an official engagement prevented Prince Louis of Battenberg from being present, and they could not feel their gathering complete without him.

Mr. Harcourt said that political differences never had and never could, in his case, blind him to the great services rendered in other spheres by those to whom, whilst they were his personal friends, he might happen to be politically opposed. It could seldom have happened to two men—father and son—to have their great services jointly recorded, and, happily, in the lifetime of both. Never in his opinion was such an honour so abundantly deserved. After tracing the founding and development of the School of Tropical Medicine, which was largely due to the conception and foresight of Sir Patrick Manson, Mr. Harcourt said that besides experimental work in the laboratories the student of the school had spread themselves over half the habitable globe in the pursuit of further knowledge and research. The number of students attending the courses had grown from 70 in the first year to nearly 200 in the last, and nearly 1,800 had passed through the school, about 700 of whom had entered the Colonial medical service. It was only those who like himself had the vital statistics of the Colonial service always before their eyes who could appreciate what those men had done to ease the pain and modify the dangers of tropic life. On the West African coast alone in the last 10 years they had achieved marvellous results. It was once regarded as death-trap; at their present rate of advance they would soon begin to esteem it a sanatorium. In the time mentioned the death-rate amonst British officers had been reduced by 28 to eight per 1,000, and the invaliding rate from 62 to 28. (Cheers).

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain expressed his thanks to Mr. Nairne and the Committee of the Seamen's Hospital for the erection of the memorial and to Mr. Harcourt for the kindly words he had spoken of the services of his father and himself to the hospital. To tell the truth in the matter he was nothing but an accident though he hoped a happy one. To his father the London School of Tropical Medicine and the hospital which found a home for it, and had, he thought, drawn honour as well as advantage from it, both owed a great deal. He had been early saddened by the loss of life involved in the opening up, development, and government of the great tropical and semi-tropical Dependencies and Crown Colonies belonging to the Empire, and it was impressed upon him that the rst and most urgent need was the study of the causes of the ill-health which prevailed among white people there. But with the progress in the health of the whites was linked up the consideration for the health of the native inhabitants of those territories who, though they were not to the same extent victims to the same diseases which were fatal to the white man, had their won peculiar troubles. He was glad to think that among the many memorials of one kind and another that his father would leave behind him would be one wholly divorced from the storms of party politics.

The portraits, which were then unveiled, are the work of Mr. F. W. Doyle Jones.

SIX-CYLINDER

ROLLS-ROYCE

MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE

IN THE

GREAT AUSTRIAN ALPINE TRIAL

JUNE 1914.

"The greatest trial that motor cars have ever been engaged in."—THE MOTOR TRADER.

"So severe has it been that comparatively few of the original starters, numbering about seventy, have run through to Innsbruck with clean sheets."—THE AUTO.

"An awful opening. Splurging through mud."—THE AUTOCAR.

"An extraordinary test. Severe hill climbs."—THE CAR.

"In the first stages of the Alpine contest it has been made abundantly clear that the cars that are to succeed in completing the entire route with non stop runs to their credit must possess qualities of outstanding merit and all-round efficiency."—THE CAR.

"7,000 feet above sea level—with perhaps sixty hairpin corners of gradients varying from 1 in 3 to 1 in 6, ... dozens of *caniveaux* like so many steps in a gigantic ladder."—THE CAR.

1,818 miles including many Alpine passes, good and very bad roads; snow, rain and sunshine; stiff gradient's and bad corners.

"ROLLS-ROYCE has achieved a marvellous performance."—DAILY CHRONICLE 24/6/1914.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914.

BRITISH MOTOR CARS IN ALPINE TRIAL.

Mr. RADLEY'S SPLENDID RECORD.

BY CHAS. L. FREESTON.

VIENNA, June 23.

The exciting and memorable Alpine trial of 1914 was concluded to-day with a run of 210 miles from Salzburg to the charming lakes of the Salzkammergut.

Leaving five minutes before the official start, I maintained the lead to a point eight miles out, where the cars had to be timed over five kilometres in order to show that they had not been geared especially low for the purposes of the numerous mountain climbs over lofty passes.

After waiting until Mr. Radley came up and had been dispatched over the measured distance, I was granted special permission to follow him on my free lance Rolls-Royce. The speed which Mr. Radley was required to attain pro rata to his cylinder capacity was an average of 62 miles an hour. This he accomplished with a liberal margin, while my free lance car had no difficulty in justifying its engine dimensions.

Neither of us was ever headed, and thus it arrived that two English-built cars were the first to enter Vienna.

Mr. Radley's Rolls-Royce has been first to finish every day throughout the trial, except when he went 59 miles out of his way on Monday week and came in third at Trieste. He did not have a single involuntary stop in 1,818 miles, *and has achieved a marvellous performance. The qualities of his car have excited universal admiration.*

In addition to the official route, he voluntarily covered 500 extra miles while the other competitors were resting at Innsbruck, his object being to run out and inspect the much-discussed Turracher Pass with its terrifying gradients and hummocks.

"The finest car in the World"—DAILY EXPRESS (London) 11/3/1914

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

INDIA'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

SHALL INDIA BE A BUTTRESS OR A MENACE TO THE EMPIRE?

We publish below the concluding portion of the notable address delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant at the Queen's Hall, London, recently, an extensive summary of which appeared in our columns on the 6th instant. The first portion appeared in yesterday's issue.

But let us take more serious matters than this. Take the question of the treatment of professors in Government Colleges.

You find a young man, fresh from the University, a young Englishman, brought over to a college and put over the heads of all the Indian seniors, who remain as assistant professors, while he is made professor over their heads. (7) Do you think they do not feel that, when they are thus superseded in their own country and among their own people? No post in the higher educational service (8) is open to any Indian unless he comes over here for his education. The Imperial Service must always have England as the door into it for English and Indian alike. However educated a man may be, however brilliant his degrees, however splendid his qualifications, unless he has come over here to one of your Universities he is obliged to remain in the Provincial Service, with smaller pay and different social position. And the Educational Service is not the only one where that difficulty is found. In a moment I will mention the others to which the door is only open on English soil.

Pass from that to the treatment of students. This is a thing that raises very, very bitter feelings in India. You will truly say it is the fault of individuals, but it has largely been endorsed by the Education Department. For instance, there were two or three little boys walking along the road who shouted out to an Inspector, "Sahib, salaam, salaam!" (9) The Inspector got very angry; the tone was not nice! Why, when I go through a village they often shout out to me, and I always pat their heads. The children do not mean any harm. But the Inspector was very angry and took their names and one of them a little lad of thirteen was sentenced to be flogged and not only to be flogged publicly before all the others, but, in addition to that, when the father appealed to the Department, the boy's name was ordered to be sent out with the record of his flogging to every school in Bengal. That is the sort of thing that causes bitterness. It is these cruelties that stir up anger. The father took the boy away before he was flogged, but that did not make the feeling any the less bitter.

In another case some children, accustomed to pick flowers anywhere for a festival in one of the temples, went into a garden belonging to a police inspector. They ran away when he came out, but he sent the police after them, and they were arrested. One or two were caught and flogged, one of them in the presence of himself and his wife, and another (a little boy of twelve years) was bound over to be of good behaviour for a year and to keep the peace! I know you do not hear of these things in England, but these are the things that make so much bitterness and anger. And that tendency to brutality, and to the use of force is one of the things that you have to think over in dealing with this question of discontent.

Then, remember, that criminals, petty criminals are flogged for small thefts, grown men in India. A man the other day stole an ounce or two of tobacco from a train; he was a railway coolie; and he was sentenced to be flogged (10), and taken into the magistrate's office and several Indian gentlemen stated that the magistrate, Mr. Sykes, administered the flogging himself. A question was asked in the Legislative Council but their testimony was thrown away and Mr. Sykes' word accepted that he had not himself flogged the man. It was clear that the flogging took place in the magistrate's office, and in his presence, without a doctor being present. At the inquiry it came out that the same magistrate had given four or five sentences of flogging on younger criminals, and had inflicted the floggings himself. He is still on the Bench having received a "severe reprimand." The reprimand he ought to have had would have been to have been sent away to do some other work for you ought not to allow magistrates to take the execution of their sentences upon themselves in that brutal way. Then, take what is sometimes called British justice. We call it Anglo-Indian justice because it is so different from the justice that you have over here. It is a big subject, and I can only point you to just one of two things in it. In the first place, in the High Courts you often find conviction given on insufficient evidence. Only lately, in Madras a man was sent from court to court and sentenced to death in each court. They refused stay of execution when he asked for it on very good grounds. He had to spend 5,000 rupees in telegraphing the judgment over here in order to get a stay of execution. The Privy Council it; later at the hearing, the Privy Council declared he was convicted on evidence that never ought to have been admitted, and advised the English Judge to read the Evidence Act—a fairly strong rebuke to the Judge. But, remember, that if that man had not been rich, he would have been hanged before the Privy Council had reversed his sentence. The question was raised over here in Parliament, I believe, but not pressed so far as it ought to have been.

The whole Indian Criminal Law needs to be revised and these punishments of flogging swept away. It is bad enough when used for crimes of violence; it is abominable when used for petty thefts. And yet if you look at the records of whippings, you will see how numerous they are of full grown Indians.

I NEARLY WENT TO GAOL.

There was another man in the United Provinces (11) who was condemned stripped of his decorations, imprisoned, and after he came out of prison having appealed and been refused a stay—after having served the whole of his sentence, the Privy Council reversed the whole thing. But the man had served the sentence; he was outcasted by it; his life was ruined. All because it is not the habit in an Indian court to give stay of execution.

I nearly went to gaol myself because of not being able to get stay of execution, though given permission to appeal on a "substantial ground of law"; and if it had not been possible to telegraph to the Privy Council, who at once granted stay, I might have been sent to gaol for not obeying an order which the Privy Council on the hearing declared I could not obey without bringing myself into conflict with English law and that for an order which, it is said, no court ought ever to have issued.

You cannot wonder under these circumstances that British justice is not as much admired in India as you are inclined to think it is admired, for I know that it is one subject of great self-congratulation overhere. There is no difficulty about British justice even there, you have sometimes said. But every Indian reformer agrees in asking for the separation of the administrative and judicial functions. Understand that it means this: the magistrate, or collector, collects revenue, and he goes round to village after village gathering in the revenue; and that is all right. But when he is tired out with collecting revenue, he has also to do the proper judicial duties of a magistrate and to try suits in that particular place. I have heard Indian lawyers give an account of their own experiences under this system. One of them said that while he was pleading a case before a magistrate the magistrate was making up his accounts and did not listen. In another case, in the middle of the case the magistrate went on to the next village, twenty miles off, to collect revenue, and the villagers, witnesses, and lawyers had all to go training off for twenty miles in order that the case might be finished.

It is quite true that when you get two Indians against each other an Englishman will often give an impartial decision between them. But the main difficulty arises when the quarrel is between English people and Indians, and no justice is done in those cases—quite apart from this particular grievance of having to follow a peripatetic magistrate about, or to plead before a magistrate who does not listen to you while you are talking and sometimes has even written his judgment before he has had heard the counsel for the defence. Apart from that—for the justice of that charge is admitted, although it is not carried out—there are other points that you have to remember. Where a quarrel between an Englishman and an Indian comes before a court of law, and a blow has been struck on either side, and the blow mostly comes from the Englishman, not often from the Indian. I am sorry to say, in return—I wish that every Indian boy should be taught to box, for then, I think, we should have less discontent and less unrest in India than we have at present; the Englishman receives only a smal fine. Lately there was a case of resisting the police The labourers of a man, under his orders, he being present resisted the police in pulling down a fence. Master and labourers were brought up before the magistrate. The master was fined, and the labourers were sent to gaol for doing what their master had told them to do—they were Indians. Assaults upon Indians are punished with light fines, that are paid with a laugh or a sneer. A blow that kills, which is only too frequent in India, is treated in this way. A man lately had to pay a small fine of 25 rupees because he "only struck one blow and did not mean to kill." Presumably not, but he did kill, and the sum of 25 rupees (about £1 13s.) is not a very big price for kicking your servant and killing him. He had "an enlarged spleen"—a reason for not striking out a reason for a small fine.

A NOBLEMAN FLOGGED.

These things are happening constantly in India. It is not as though they were rare. They are not. Men of all ranks in India are thus insulted. I have known a Nobleman flogged with a riding whip because he did not take off his hat to an Englishman he did not know—a well-known Sikh who happened to be a very small man and proud as he was, was not able to strike back again.

These things are all remembered; they pass from mouth to mouth, and all make an increasing bitterness. Those are points also that you want to understand when you are dealing with what is called Indian unrest and disaffection. (12).

Then take the disadvantage that Indians have in education—popular, not universal at all. Mr. Gokhale brought in a Bill for universal education, which was thrown out, as the cost was too much. That is largely true; but Japan has been educating her people, and in forty years, beginning with gross illiteracy, Japan has so educated her boys and girls that the standard of literacy there is now higher than it is in America—one of the best educated countries in the world. Can you wonder that, talking over that one day, an Indian gentleman said to me: "We should be able to do the same if we had no alien Government"? England would do well to attend to that matter, and remember that people are beginning to compare the results of English Government in India and Japanese Government in Japan.

Take another question—Representation on the Indian Council, one of the messages brought over by the Congress delegates this year. What have they asked for? They have asked for three men to be elected by the Legislatures on the Indian Council out of nine. And in the Bill brought in two are suggested, not elected as was asked for, but to be selected from a panel elected by the non-official members. Now, remember that "non-official members" includes men who are appointed by the Government; they are not all elected. That is where people juggle with words. Non-official people who are not elected are more servile to the Government than their own officials; and if you make up a panel of forty non-official members and on that put a number of these appointees of the Government and then ask the Secretary of State to choose don't you think he will choose his own appointed people and make the whole election a farce and not a reality? It is no use to try that sort of trick with one of the cleverest peoples in the world. They see through a pretended liberty, and only despise the people who give it. One's only hope is that when the Bill comes to the Commons the Lords will have already amended it and made it a real gift to India of some representation on her own Council by her own men, sent there by her own people.

And now we come to what is perhaps one of the bitterest points of all—the colonies. For the first time the population of India is being moved on this question. The question of the right to emigrate. Now you know the way it has grown up. English people come and take the country which really belonged to coloured people, and they are not able to carry on labour there because the climate does not suit them well; they ask for indentured coloured labour—and indenture is only slavery. There is no people like the English for being deceived by a word. If you tell lies, you call it "diplomacy," and then it is all right. You steal another man's lands and you call it "annexation," and it is perfectly beneficient; and if you make men slaves, when you call it "indentured labour" you think it quite satisfactory. Indenture ought to be abolished in every country, for it is slavery of a very terrible kind. America has abolished it; why cannot you?

THE £3 TAX.

Now in South Africa the English people could not cultivate the soil, so they got indentured Indians to do it for them; and as long as the indenture lasted they were quite willing to take the labour, because it enabled them to lead very comfortable lives. England partly went to war with South Africa because of the bad treatment of the African born people and of the Indians. And then she gave self-government to the people that she had conquered and lets the state of coloured people be worse than it ever was before. Now when the indenture had come to an end in South Africa, they said: How can we get rid of these people?—Because they dare to trade. And the Indian is a clever trader and he does not drink and he lives much more simply and the result was that he began to undersell the white man That is where the difficulty comes in. So they said: We will put a tax on them unless they will re-indenture themselves. That was the beginning of the £3 tax. A great many of these men only earn £12 a year altogether, and if a man pays £3 tax for himself, and £3 for his wife, there is not very much left out of the £12 a year to live upon. And so they said they would not pay. You can hardly blame them for it. Then they had to go away. Now some of those men had built up little businesses, had children born in the country. They have had forced sales; all their little earnings have gone, and they are sent back, poor again, to India. So things went on and on you know the story very well, and it is changed now. But why the change? Because of the agitation in India. Because when Mr. Gokhale called upon the Indian people they answered to his call. He asked for money, and they poured out more than he asked for. He asked for meetings, and they held meetings all over the country. The women came out, and held meetings, a thing they have never done before, for, in this, Indian marriage was struck at, and the wife was turned into a mistress, and that roused the Indian women, and they came out to speak, and to give, and to agitate. And so dangerous did that become, so strong the feeling, so universal the protest, that the Viceroy, like a statesman, put himself at the head of the agitation and so prevented it from becoming a riot. Oh, I know some of you blamed him over here; but you were not in India to see the bitterness that had been aroused; and he saved India then from rioting by putting himself at the head of that agitation.

But India has learned her lesson from that. She has gained most of that which she asked for, and she has learned for the first time that when she speaks in public meetings for the sake of her exiled children, others will have to listen to her; and she will never forget her lesson, which has welded all the classes together and has made a nation feel its strength for the first time.

But it is not only in South Africa: Australia, New Zealand, Columbia, Vancouver—everywhere the same question is arising. Now take Australia. You may state the difficulty, if you like. It is a fair difficulty, which is being put by the colonists who say: Indians can live where we starve; Indians will take lower wages than we can live upon; we cannot come down to live as they live, therefore we won't let them into the country. It is an economic question upon which your colonists are feeling so strongly to-day, and it is fair to recognise that, for it is a question very difficult for the Labour men in this country to face. And remember, the Labour vote is all-powerful in a country like Australia—very much to the detriment of the country, if my Labour friends will allow me to say so, for no one class should have all the power in that way. North Australia cannot be cultivated except by people born in the tropics and Australia cannot manage the northern sugar plantations with white men's labour only. Moreover do you think a white Australia is possible with Japan wanting to colonise? How can the thousands of miles of northern coast be defended by a few white men against the incursion of the Japanese? Has Asia no rights in any part of the world that even her ocean must be white man's territory?

THE COLOUR BAR.

But it is not really only a question of labour. There was a Colonel Dantra, an M. D, in the Indian Medical Service, who wanted to go to Australia to set up a fruit farm, and he sent over to ask whether he could buy land, and he was told that as he was an Indian he could not go in. And how did they keep him out? By a law that unless an Indian can pass a language test he is not to be allowed to go in and they may set the test in any language they like, modern Greek, Russian, Polish, Roumanian. The Indians are very clever in languages, but it is hopeless for them to try to pass such a test. That test was made at Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's suggestion for he said it would make them less angry if you said plainly a coloured man must not come in. It seems to me more hateful because of its hypocrisy. And so the learned doctor, who certainly would not have upset the labour market was told he could not go in and take up a fruit farm or other farm there. And so he remains discontented, and the whole thing spreads. Now what do you really propose to do with these complaints? You shut Indians out from the higher posts in their own country and only open the door to those over here of which I spoke. Not only in the Indian Civil Service, but in the Indian Medical Service, the Educational Service, the Engineering Service, all the highest posts are monopolised either by white men or by Indians who come over here. And when they come over they are not welcome. When they come ever they find the two great Universities shut the doors upon them. Two Indians a year may be admitted in any Oxford college! not must be but may be. But there are hundreds of them who want to come what right have you to say they shall not serve in their own country unless they are educated here and then to make their lives a misery to them when they come by your contempt? That is the question you have to face. You go to these people who are as highly civilised as yourselves, as highly educated in the educated classes as yourselves, man for man every whit as good as you are and you say: We are going to monopolise all the best places; all the best posts are ours, all the most highly paid and we will open a little crack of a door which one or two of you may creep in if you come over to England to get educated and try very hard; but we will make things so disagreeable for you when you come that you will wish you had not come and will want to go back. I ask how far these things are to go? How long do you think you claim the right to rule India when you shut her children out of her own government and shut them now out of every other country as well over which your Union Jack is flying? Lord Meath came down to Madras a little while ago and addressed the students, and he praised the Union Jack and told them how proud they ought to be of it. Afterwards the students called on me to speak, and I said: "My Lord Meath, when you get back to the House of Lords if you will ask members to make the Union Jack the protection of every Indian who is under it then they will be proud of it; but so long as it cannot protect the Indian in the Colonies don't think the Indian in India is going to be very, very proud of it floating above his head." I don't know whether Lord Meath will do anything of that sort; I don't much suppose he will: But the question has to be solved. Suppose the Colonies say: "We will not let them in," you cannot make them. The Empire in that is only a name. You know you cannot force on your self-governing Colonies an unrestricted immigration from any nation, Indian or anybody else. They have the right to rule in their own house, and—to reap the results of their ruling. The result will very likely be a Japanese invasion of Australia but that is their business. If Australia were wise, she would welcome Indians to strengthen the Empire. I am not sure that I want them to do it and I will tell you why. If they go on with their policy of shutting Indians out of every white man's country the result will be that coloured men will begin to shut the white men out of the coloured countries. You went to war with China to force your right to go into China, and you said they were barbarians because they shut the door, and there ought to be an open door for white men. I agree; but there ought to be an open door for the coloured man as well. And they may think it worth while if they are shut out from other countries, to shut out the white men. I believe it will lead more quickly to self-government in India, and that is why I am not sorry this policy should go on for a time. You cannot deny self-government if you do not cease shutting them out of other countries: India must be able to defend herself, if you cannot defend her. If that is what you want, you will get it. There must be some place for the coloured man in this world. A white skin is not everything. Where is the divine right of the white skin to go into other men's countries and to say that the coloured man shall not enter into white country? It is a disgrace to raise this question of the colour of skin as a barrier among the citizens of this so-called British Empire. You cannot do it for long. India is beginning to understand her own strength; she is beginning to realise that you cannot always keep her as a slave for to tie a man to the soil on which he was born is to make him a serf as he was in the Middle Ages, when no man might go outside his own parish lest he should become a rogue and a vagabond. You would make the nation dishonoured that was civilised and mighty when your ancestors were wandering naked about your forests. These Indians that you scoff at and deride—they are civilised with a civilisation that goes back for thousands upon thousands and thousands of years. When they were free, they made the greatest literature that the world has ever known, and it is with the revival of the spirit of nationality that their intellectual greatness will once more show itself out in works of originality and of power. With the loss of freedom they have gone down in their intellectual work; with the regaining of freedom they will rise to the mighty point that they occupied before. Even now they show their ability, and they are pleading with you for freedom. They are not demanding it roughly, as I am demanding it here; for as a white, I am speakinfi to you white men and women, and have the right to make you understand what you are doing to these our coloured friends on the other side of the world. They do not speak as brutally as I am speaking to you, but they feel. Oh, they would love you if you would let them; they ask you to give them their freedom, to let them be free men in a free country. Your Crown will be more secure. They know that England and India together are far stronger than England and India can ever be separately, and the possibility of an Empire for Great Britain rests on the co-operation of India.

PRICE OF LOYALTY.

And so I plead with you who are English men and women. England was the mother of freedom, and these little islands of yours have grown in the centre of a world-wide Empire because of your love of liberty, your declaration that no slave could live on English soil, for wherever your flag floated there freedom was found beneath it. You, who gave shelter to Mazzini when all the tyrants in Europe would have seized him: you, who crowded your London streets to welcome Garibaldi, who freed Italy from the tyrants that oppressed her: you, who have been the sanctuary of the oppressed of every people why, you shelter Stepniak, the Terrorist from Russia; you gave shelter to Kropotkin, the exile and the rebel. And now you, in your own country, deny the right of other men to seek for freedom, when you have welcomed every exile for freedom, and have spread over them your protecting sword and shield. No political exile was ever given up by England; no political crime was held by her to be reason to give a man over to gaol or to the scaffold. And yet the gaol and the scaffold are the means you are using to break down political freedom in India, and I plead with you to live up to your own old traditions, to be faithful to the memory of your past. Liberty is your birthright; oh, share your birthright with your Indian friends. Then India will become the buttress of your Empire. Her three hundred millions will be at your back whenever you are in difficulty with other countries. But the price of their loyalty is the gift of freedom; and until they are free you can never expect them to be loyal.—"Christian Commonwealth"

---

7. The Government of Behar imported an Englishman as Professor of History over the head of Mr. Jadunath Sircar, whose historical work is well-known.
8. The Imperial Educational Service.
9. Mr. Stark, Acting Inspector, Burdwan.
10. 5 stripes. He came out limping and shrieking with pain.
11. Mr. Chaudhuri Nasar Ali Khan, an Oudh Talukdar.

12. I had not time to deal with the retrial of acquitted person—a monstrosity. During the years 1908-10 there were 234 of these and in 25 cases the men concerned were hanged.

During the week ending 4th July, the total plague mortality stood at 474 against 542 cases. The following are the provincial mortality figures:—Bombay 9, Madras 4, Bengal 12, Bihar 6, United Provinces 25, Punjab 210, Burma 101, Mysore 17, North-West Frontier 3.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

LADIES

"THE POONA SEASON"

It would well repay Ladies attending the Poona Function to visit Bombay for a day and select from

OUR HUGE STOCK OF SMART READY TO WEAR FROCKS

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The latest Style & Colouring and of

EXQUISITE MATERIALS & FINISH

Our Frocks possess that indescribable charm and grace which stamp them as creations of Artists.

HIGH CLASS MILLINERY

STYLISH, WELL FITTING AND MODERATE IN PRICE

Stanley Humphreys
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

THE LATEST HAIR DESTROYER

BADSHAHI SOAP

A single application to the skin removes hair neatly from any part of the body. This gives no pain and leaves no stain.

N. B.—This is the only Premier Soap which preserves the natural colour of the skin, keeping it glossy.

Price per Box of 3 cakes, Re. 1.
POSTAGE, As. 4.

C. C. MAHAJAN & Co.,
SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJAH

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*, BOMBA

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Hold Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P. O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, B. I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SANJIVAN PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.,

Chemists,

Kalbadavi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,

Agents.

Cook's Building, nby Road

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

THE PROPOSED MONOPOLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Since the publication of the report of Dr. Abdur Rahman, the Vice-Consul at Jeddah, it has been discussed all over the country. When I was leaving Delhi for Bombay to arrange on behalf of our society "The Khuddam-i-Kaaba" to give every possible help to the Hajis, not only our members, who naturally desire a very much larger number of Muslims, both rich and poor, to perform this great religious function, but many others had also requested me to make full inquiries about the statements made in the said report, as they were not verified by those who had themselves performed the Haj that year.

With an open mind and with the sole idea of finding out real facts, I have visited officals, ship-owners' pilgrims' brokers, brokers' servants, "Moallmis," old residents of Jeddah and Mecca and many Hajis who know the affairs of the Hejaz intimately. The information that I have been able to collect, I beg to offer to the public, without exaggeration or varnish, as, in my opinion, the Mussalmans want nothing else but exact truth to tackle the whole problem and solve it once for all.

Most of the non-officials that I met spoke in strong words about the Vice-Consul and said some things which, having no great bearing on the question, I leave out. They accused him of exaggerating facts so as to discourage the Indian Mussalmans from going to Haj, and of arousing a feeling of disgust against the Turkish authorities; also of insinuating and stating facts in such a way that the ordinary layman, who was not conversant with the real state of affairs, should be led to believe that it was the Turkish Government who were at fault, when actually they were not. Take for example, the statement about the quarantine at Kamran. If the Turks had full authority in the matter, they would have done away with it long ago. But at present they are powerless. It has been imposed by an International Sanitary Board at Constantinople, on which sit the representatives of all the Powers, and the decisions of this board have to be carried out by the Turkish authorities, without any say in the matter. I have repeatedly heard from pilgrims of the brutal treatment meted out to them by the doctors and petty officials, who were mostly Greeks and non-Muslims. The Hajis did not understand why the Turkish authorities could not employ Muslim officials to carry out this delicate task. Of course they abused the Turks for this but they did not know that the Turk had to carry out the orders of the International Sanitary Board, and had absolutely no voice in the matter. To an ordinary mind, it would appear from the report of the Vice-Consul that the poor pilgrims, besides being face to face with a dire disease, like cholera, were being fleeced brutally at Kamran. And Kamran is situated in Turkish territory. The conclusion is so obvious, Take another example. The floods at Hamara, situated between Mecca and Medinah, did carry away pilgrims but not so many as the Vice-Consul mentions. About 400 in all were drowned. Such a thing had not happened in that part of the country for generations. Surely plague, cholera, floods, etc. are visitations of God and cannot be controlled by any Government, however powerful and capable.

At the time of the Haj there are about five lakhs of people in Mecca, and those who have seen the religious fairs even in our own country, with its enormous resources and able officials, can realize how difficult and at times how absolutely impossible it becomes to make proper sanitary arrangements. I have been stationed at Benares as a Government official for three years. I have visited Allahabad during the Magh melas. I have visited Hardwar and also Ajmer and Piran Kaleer during the *Urs*, and I wish Dr. Abdur Rahman had been with me to report on the sanitary conditions there. Barely five weeks ago the sanitary conditions round about the Durgah at Ajmer were such as would sicken anybody and the water looked more like thick "pea-soup." Nobody complained of this, because on occasions and gatherings like these, and with the poor attending them in large numbers, no sanitary arrangements could hold. Because there were heavy floods at Hyderabad and Burdwan, Cholera at the Magh Melas of Allahabad and other Hindu and Muslim fairs at Benares, Hardwar, Ajmer, Pak Pattan, Piran Kaleer; disasters of the sea like those of the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, railway collisions like the one near Ghaziabad, all resulting in fearful loss of life, therefore Hyderabad and Burdwan were to be boycotted, Allahabad, Benares, Hardwar and Ajmer fairs given up, and no one was to travel either by sea or land. What does the following mean?

"If Indian Moslems decide to come to Arabia they must do so without any idea save that of resolute performance of religious duty in pursuance of which they must be ready to face certain hardships and not unlikely death."

I am afraid warnings like the above have no sense in them except throwing the fullest reflection of the innermost feelings of the writer. Mussalmans complained that they were not children, ignorant of the conditions in Arabia. They fully realised the hardships of travelling and they also knew fully well that journey in a desert and sparsely populated country like the Hajaz was no picnic. Many of the educated Mussalmans, with whom I discussed this problem, expressed a firm desire to go to the Haj next year, not with the intention of issuing warnings to the people but to remove the difficulties there and make things easier. It is the duty of every Mussalman from every part of the world to do all he can to improve the conditions in the Hejaz, and help the distracted Turkish authorities who have had enough troubles of their own to worry them. I expect next year a good many eminent Mussalmans will go for the Haj with the intention of seeing things for themselves and resolving on a scheme of improvements.

The Vice-Consul is right about the protected water-supply which could get tainted very easily. Our society intends to send out a Mussalman engineer to report about it. The Ain Zubeida gives sufficient water for all requirements, if the spare watersupply in the off season was stored up properly. A few storage reservoirs are needed. The water after being purified could be distributed by means of either pipes or *bhishties*.

As for the monopoly and the compulsory return tickets the whole community practically unanimously has decided against it. If any one carefully looked into the history of the shipping industry of Bombay, he could find that 40 years ago a good deal of this business was being carried on by Mussalmans and the "Haj question" did not exist. The question has become acute from the day when the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company, owned by Shirazis, the Amin-Uttujar family, was sold to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company. I would like to be perfectly fair to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company. They have come to this country for business and naturally would like to make as much profit out of it as possible. There is absolutely no question of charity or piety and it was not expected from them. They were a powerful and influential firm before and since the amalgamation of the P. and O. and the British India Steam Navigation Company, with whom they are associated, their influence has gone up a great deal. They began to raise the fares and the other companies followed suit with the result that there was a general outcry and thus the "Haj Question" was brought into existence. For example Rs. 40 was the fare advertised. The intending pilgrims on hearing this flocked to Bombay from all parts of India. When there were say 3,000 pilgrims and the available accommodation for 1,500 only, there was a rush for tickets and the fares quietly raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 90, Rs. 100 and even Rs. 110. This upset all the calculations of the poor Haji. Having once started and come so far he would not think of going back and practically spent all his money in Bombay. This gamble was always there but not to any inconvenient extent. Leaving aside the last few years when Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company came into the field, the average fare for the previous ten years was Rs. 28-8-0 from Bombay to Jeddah, and Rs. 22-8-0 from Jeddah to Bombay that is Rs. 51-0-0 only for both going and comin back . Last lear the poor poor unfortunate pilgrims had to pay Rs. 100 and Rs. 110 for going only. The Government of Bombay got alarmed at this and was anxious to stop this. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company gallantly came forward and offered a very simple solution. They asked for the grant of the sole monopoly for carrying pilgrims, recommending the introduction of compulsory return tickets and fixed the fares at Rs.160 for both the voyages. The Government recommended this, as apparently they must have been anxious to wash their hands off this affair, but the Mussalmans naturally would not accept such a simple remedy "worse than the disease." I was told that last year the manager of Messrs Turner Morrison and Company went to Jeddah himself and ordered that the fares for the return voyage should not be lowered. The poor pilgrims would have suffered a great deal and Dr. Abdur Rahman would again have written strongly in favour of the monopoly and the compulsory return ticket, if it were not for Mr. Abdullah Mian Khandwani, who would not join the combine and with his one boat, the Lawoe, brought down the rates. He brought pilgrims back for Rs. 30 or even lower and over 700 pilgrims for absolutely nothing, in fact feeding many of them on the way. He deserves the thanks both of the Mussalmans and the Government. The Arab Company brought 400 destitute Hajis and Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company als brought 200 for whom they demanded money from the Government but were refused.

I would here like to give the effect which the grant of monopolies has produced elsewhere. The cost of the three days' voyage from Suez to Jeddah and back was under Rs. 20. The present Khedive in a weak moment was prevailed upon to sell his company to a syndicate who were given a monopoly also. The cost for the same journey now is Rs. 78. A similar monopoly was given for pilgrims from Singapore and th Malay States. The fare from Singapore to Jeddah used to be about Rs. 67 and for a return ticket from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120. Now they charge for the same journey Rs. 267, with the result that pilgrims from Java and the Malay States travel by the Japanese boats—who are successfully competing with the B. I. S. N. Company to Calcutta, from there by rail to Bombay and then take boat for Jeddah. They find this much cheaper.

Practically every Mussalman had opposed the grant of the monopoly but some who did not know the facts saw no objection in the compulsory return ticket. Now monopoly means nothing but monopoly while the system of compulsory return tickets means compulsory return tickets plus the grant of a monopoly, for the simple reason that the Arab Company, Abdullah Mian Khandwani and other smaller companies, who help in keeping the rates down would disappear as not being able to guarantee the return of pilgrims, who will come back to Jeddah in driblets. Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company would alone be left in the field. I am afraid the new proposals of the Government are no improvement. They mean practically the same thing that is, the giving of the monopoly and the introduction of compulsory return tickets but in an indirect way.

The question of destitute Hajis was always there, but it never caused any great trouble to anybody. The Muslim shipping companies doing this business always, towards the end, brought in free a shipload or two of these as a pure act of charity. From Bombay they disappeared to their homes. Last year, too, they did the same. The Government only in 1912-1913 paid Rs. 20,000 for poor and destitute Hajis, out of which Rs. 3,000 were contributed by the Bombay Haj Committee. As far as my information goes, Government had never before incurred any expenditure on this account.

The only possible solution under the circumstances appears to be that the Government should make an appeal to the Mussalmans of India, Princes, noblemen, zemindars merchants and the poor alike to start a shipping concern of their own in the interests mainly of the pilgrims. The promoters would get a modest return on their investments, and at the same time they will be doing a great act of charity.—Yours, etc.,

SHAUKAT ALI,
Secy., Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society.
Hotel Majestic,
Bombay, July 9.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR

PEARSE & Co.

BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER

READY AT ALL REASONABLE HOURS

BEST WINES AND SPIRITS

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARD

ICES AND COLD DRINKS

FOR HOT WEATHER.

CHOICE VARIETIES DAILY

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE BY JOHN ROBERTS

CHOICE ENGLISH ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY

ORDERS EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY,
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.

Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.
Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelanware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.

Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

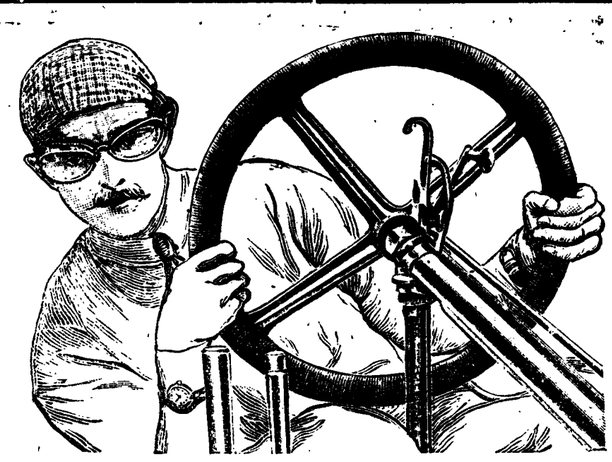
APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.



MARCKS' STRAP WATCHES

ARE A

NECESSITY

IF YOU LIVE IN THE OPEN.

QUALITY

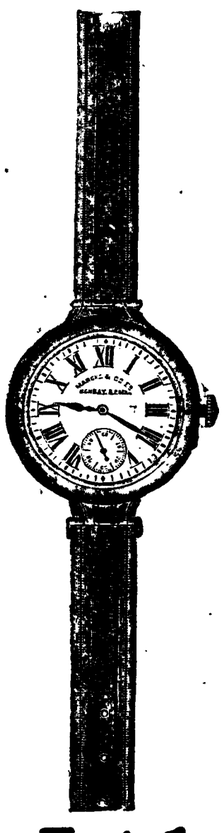
Is our great steadfastness. It is the principle that dominates our business. The intrinsic worth of every individual watch we sell is such as to distinguish it from the character of the average of watches that are made at a value associated with bazaar-dealing.

Watches bearing our name can only be had from ourselves and under our own guarantee.

FOR

THE DISTRICT OFFICER
THE SOLDIER
THE MOTORIST
THE SPORTSMAN
THE TRAVELLER

THEY ARE INVALUABLE AS CORRECT MARKERS OF TIME.

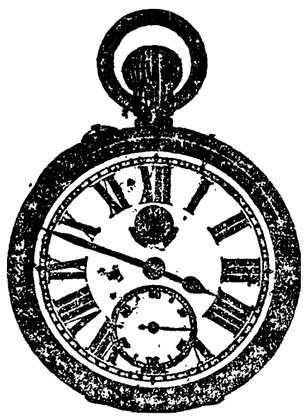


NICKEL—Rs. 25. Rs. 32. Rs. 40.—SILVER Rs. 37/8. Rs. 47/8.
GOLD—Rs. 130. and Rs. 160.
With Luminous Figures and Hands Rs. 10. Extra.
Less 10 pe. cent for Cash or by V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENUINE ROSKOPF PATENT.



SPECIAL RAILWAY WATCH.

(Exact Size as Illustrated.)

Drivers, Guards, Sportsmen, Engineers and others whose occupations necessitate durable and good time-keeping watches, will find this most suitable.

In Open-face, Nickel silver case, with thick glass on the bezel with 2nd hand, metal dome, in 1st quality jewelled, gilt movement.

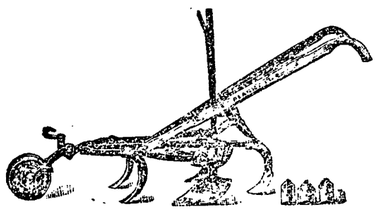
Price Rs. 15 each. (Guaranteed 3 years)

Supplied in a velvetlined box with original spare glass and spring.

***Sole Agents*—Messrs. ABRECHT & Co.**

289, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable grdens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four time the acreage that could be don otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest o their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

ugar etc., **ane Mills** of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Ci Engine always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

I C O

When buying **GHEE** or **BUTTER**, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitue for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat). Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

AN APPEAL TO YOU, SIR.

There is no reason Why you should allow yourself swayed ove from pains—say from headache, backache, rheumatism, ulcers, sore throat, colds, coughs, eczema and a thousand other ailments. The sur cure is at hand now, just call for

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you shohld either get **AMRUTANJAN** or not get other preparations which flood the market. Price per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.

Sold by Medicine Vendors.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

09, Frere Road, BOMBAY. 9, Jebangir Street, MADRAS

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked

a large selection of

Beautiful Presentation Boxes of

CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CORONA CLUB DINNER

AMUSING SPEECH BY MR. HARCOURT.

A SURVEY OF THE COLONIES.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the annual dinner of the Corona Club at the Hotel Cecil on June 18.

Mr. Harcourt proposed the only toast of the evening "The Corona Club." After referring to the deaths of Mr. Alfred Lyttleton and Lord Knutsford, both ex-Colonial Secretaries, Mr. Harcourt said that there were some other, though not many, blanks in their company, for retired Governors happily maintained their relations with the club, and they welcomed visits from the shades who were not lost but gone before to an enviable and pensionable ease. (Laughter.) Last year he announced the appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers to Ceylon, and justified, he hoped with success, the interchangeability of the Civil and Colonial Services. (Hear, hear.) He had no similar announcement to make this year, but they would have noticed—he was sure with pleasure—the appointment of Sir Henry Galway to one of those posts which, as a rule, were regarded as outside the Service, he meant the Governorship of South Australia. (Hear, hear.) Sir Henry took with him old acquired knowledge and a newly acquired and charming wife, and on their behalf as well as own he wished them all success in their new career. (Cheers.)

"DREADNOUGHTS" AND LOANS.

The Far Eastern Colonies had maintained their prosperity and peace. Wei-hai-wei basked in an unchangeable calm like the centre of a cyclone. Hong Kong had its occasional troubles, which varied between the currency of plague and the plague of currency. (Laughter.) The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay Straits swamped our markets with rubber at reduced prices to the joy of the consumer and the sorrow of other Colonial producers. The Federated Malay States exhibited all the characteristic symptoms of the highest civilisation, such as gifts of "Dreadnoughts" and floating of loans. (Laughter.) One of the Rulers being told the other day that his gaol was in an unsatisfactory condition, suggested that it should be abolished, a happy picture of an Eastern Utopia. (Laughter.) Sir John Chancellor continued to win golden opinions in and to justify his appointment to Mauritius, where, with a minimum of friction and a maximum of tact, he was carrying out many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Mauritius was enjoying a condition of promise and prosperity which had never been excelled in its history, to say nothing of the enviable possession of an accumulated surplus of four millions of rupees—an incident which he should not like to come to the knowledge of his predatory friend and colleague the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Great laughter.)

THE LATE MR. CORFIELD.

Mr. Harcourt, referring to Somaliland said: "We all regret the loss by promotion of Mr. Byatt, who exchanges the torrid strand of Berbera for the more or less temperate Rock of Gibraltar. But we are happy to have ready at hand so capable and gallant a successor as Mr. Archer for the Commissionership, which he has often and successfully administered. We can none of us forget the splendid bravery of Corfield, Dunn, and Summers—(prolonged cheering)—under circumstances of great difficulty and even greater danger, which resulted unhappily in the death of the leader and led to Mr. Archer's gallant rally to their rescue. The new Cimmissioner has before him probably as many troubles as his predecessors. A recent discovery of oil may add to his worries, but I hope for his sake he will suffer more from the spouting of petroleum than of the Press. (Laughter.) With so interesting a neighbour as the Mullah, he will seldom have a dull day, but I can promise him that he will never fail to receive from home that continuous support which is the best and only reward of loyal and faithful service. (Cheers.) Lower down on that East Coast of Africa were the three prosperous and progressive Protectorates of Uganda, East Africa, and Nyasaland. Like all "progressives," they wanted money for their remunerative projects, and greatly to their surprise and somewhat to his own he was just now in process of procuring Parliamentary sanction for a loan of £3,000,000, to be devoted to works of transport, such as roads, railways, steamers, and harbours, though it would not provide the full and frequent service of sleeping cars demanded by one noble settler. He was far from saying that the amount represented ultimate sufficiency, but sufficient unto the year were the millions thereof. He had been embarrassed during the passage of this Bill by some inquiries pertinent and impertinent as to what was the true difference and distinction between a Colony and a Protectorate. When a layman like himself came up against the difficulties of a legal definition, his wisest course was to seek safety in flight or in a law officer's opinion—he did not mean they were the same thing. But he supposed he might safely say that Protectorate was a place where a Sovereign exercised all necessary powers except those of Sovereignty—(laughter)—and he might add that in those terms there was no lack of security for the service of the loan. Criticism on these matters was not always fully instructed, as he realised when the spokesman of a distinguished deputation treated Mombasa as a port on the coast of Northern Nigeria. (Laughter.) It was refreshing to find that modern and mercantile men might be as weak in geography as Shakespeare when he spoke of the coastline of Bohemia. (Laughter.) In dealing with the East Africa Protectorate, Mr. Harcourt stated that here had been sitting in the Colonial Office a Committee on the question of Sleeping Sickness. They must not from the location of the inquiry assume that Downing Street or its neighbourhood had become an infected area. (Laughter.) It was a matter that affected so many Colonies and Protectorates that it was found useful to bring all recent knowledge to a common and central focus. As a result, he was relieved from any of the former wild projects of obliterating the fauna of British Africa—(laughter)—a feat far beyond his sporting prowess—but the Tsetse fly was undoubtedly an insect of passage and of prey, whose extinction was highly desirable, and he should not fail to take such steps as might prove practicable by way of experiment and research to compass this and its end. (Cheers.)

CLEANLINESS AND GODLINESS.

"The Magadi Railway is completed," continued Mr. Harcourt, "and the production of the Soda Lake will, I suppose, soon come into commerce, though not, as one of my friends thought the other day, in combination with whisky. These little disappointments are sent to try us—and they do. (Laughter.) One must not, I suppose, expect too much public knowledge on the subject of our African possessions, but I admit I was surprised and disappointed when a learned member of Parliament asked me the other day whether, in order to insure the safety of residents on the Uasin Gishu plateau in East Africa, I would make representations to the Government of Abyssinia!" (Laughter.)

MILES OF DESPATCHES.

The Gambia was to be congratulated on its new Governor, Mr. Cameron, and he was to be envied the unexampled prosperity of his new domain. Sierra Leone was proving the truth of the old adage that cleanliness is next to godliness, for the work of the missionaries had been closely succeeded by the activities of the soap boilers. (Great laughter.) He had a little trouble about the oil palm, which seemed to some suspicious souls to suggest palm oil, but he was able to assure the House of Commons that the concessions were only intended as a Lever—(laughter)—for native advancement. The Gold Coast under Sir Hugh Clifford was enjoying such a thoroughly personal inspection as it had perhaps never experienced before, and he had been sharing in the Governor's enjoyment through his despatches, which were a literary and peripatetic treat. An ingenious friend had calculated that if they were typed in one continuous line it would easily reach to the Gold Coast and back. (Laughter). But so long as he wrote of such interesting tours no despatch could be too long, and he wished him many another tour on his bicycle, on which he appeared as a cross between Mercury and Mazeppa. He (the Colonial Secretary) imagined that one of the principal difficulties encountered was that which befel the builders at Babel. The Governor had to wrestle with a population of over 200 tongues and dialects, which had been learnedly treated in Mr. Migeod's admirable book, and if the Governor wanted any further assistance he need only apply to the polyglot Mr. Rattray who, having qualified in all known languages of the coast, had now acquired many others for which it was impossible to reward him, because no examiner could be found to certify his proficiency. (Laughter). In Nigeria Sir Frederick Lugard had become a full-blown Governor-General, exercising his benign rule over a population which far exceeded that of Canada and Australia combined, though many of them in a less advanced stage of development and not yet agitated by questions of compulsory military service or local fleet units. (Hear, hear.) But Nigeria was successfully pursuing the path of peaceful penetration by railways, and already a new and important one was commenced from the recently discovered port named, much to his pleasure, though not at his suggestion, after himself (Mr. Harcourt), but said to have some personal attribute of altitude. (Laughter.) Nigeria had survived and enjoyed a visit from Mr. Strachey. It was believed he emulated the horsemanship of the Haussas and the motor prowess of the Governor-General. But he had returned a changed man, with the aloofness and authority of an Emir and the erudition of a coast lawyer. (Laughter.) Sir Frederick Lugard was laying out a new capital on approved town-planning lines. He was strongly suspected of an intention to create taxable undeveloped land in its neighbourhood. (Laughter.) After a brief reference to the West Indies and the Panama Canal, Mr. Harcourt concluded: "If to-night I have seemed to treat some of the annual incidents of your life lightly, it has been out of consideration for your digestion, and not because I esteem lightly your labours or your success. In past years I have tried to tell the House of Commons what I think of the fidelity and efficiency of your administration, and I may do so again. Looking round these crowded tables with their 300 members, I feel that I have before me an almost perfect microcosm of the Empire, not only in its geographical distribution, but in the variety of the responsibilities and the diversity of characters of those who direct it. To those who do not understand its composition, it might seem a haphazard hotchpotch, but to those who know its inner working it is a delicate and complex machine. Its fuel and its force are the lives and minds of men; its lubricant is the good faith and good fellowship of the Service; its output is the credit and glory of the Empire." (Cheers.)

MALARIA

and its serious consequences need not cause you a moment's anxiety if you take

ESANOFELE

The Great Malaria Specific and Preventive

As a Preventive

1 Pill night and morning

As a Curative

15 days' treatment according to direction.

Rs. 2 PER BOTTLE

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Clinical Reports and Samples free to The Medical Profession and Public bodies.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Bombay.

Proprietors: **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**

Beware of spurious imitations.

PNEUMOSAN.

(Amylthiotrimethylamine)

Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the "Medical Times, 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

PNEUMOSAN can be obtained from all the leading Chemists throughout India, Burma and Ceylon or direct from:

Sole agents for India

N. POWELL & Co.,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Literature free on application.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

N. S. U.

MOTOR-CYCLES.

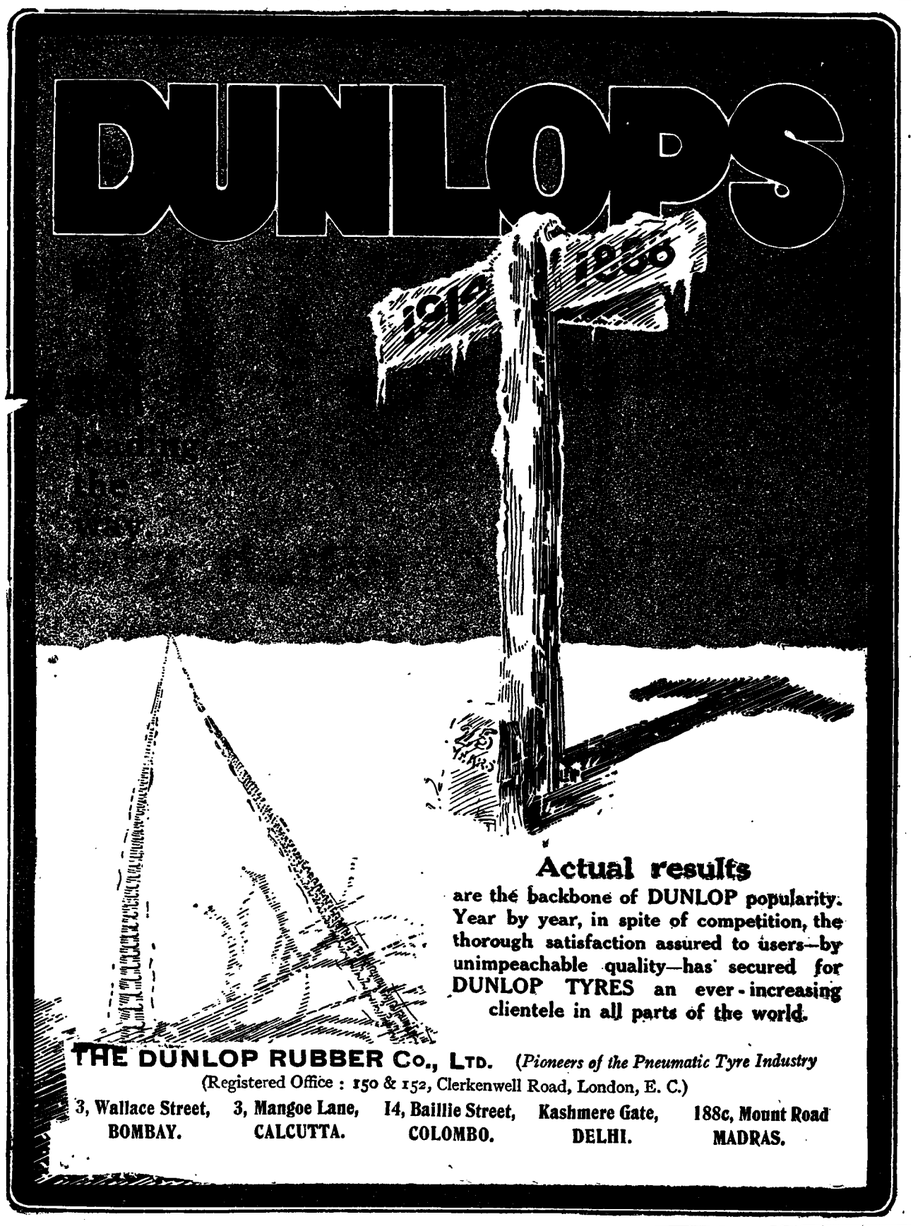
HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW MODEL

6½ H. P. Twin Cylinder N. S. U.—the Machine that won the Dunlop Cup across the Continent of AUSTRALIA?

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10 FORBES STREET.



Actual results

are the backbone of DUNLOP popularity. Year by year, in spite of competition, the thorough satisfaction assured to users—by unimpeachable quality—has secured for DUNLOP TYRES an ever-increasing clientele in all parts of the world.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., LTD. *(Pioneers of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry*

(Registered Office : 150 & 152, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.)

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road MADRAS.

SHOPPING AS A GIFT.

THE UNION OF CAPRICE AND COURAGE.

It is a great mistake to suppose that most women shop of a dismal necessity or because they really want things. Some do so of course, either because they are deficient in the joy of living or because they cannot afford the luxury of shopping for shopping's sake, or because they are temperamentally deaf to the siren-call of the superfluous, writes a "Times'" correspondent

There are doubtless those blameless and literal beings who have shopping "thrust upon" them. There are those again—unspontaneous, if ethical—who "achieve" shopping, who must concentrate on it seriously and train for it as if it were a game or a profession—who cannot see the difference between shopping and buying between entering a shop and ordering something. But the great, the fascinating majority of womankind are "born" shoppers. Shopping for them is like the "greatness" to which Shakespeare applies the participle. They shop by devine right, because they cannot help it, because it is their gift, because that is what towns are made for, because the lack of it was the aching void in the Garden of Eden, because the temptations to eye and touch are magnets irresistible. They shop quite as much because they do not want things as because they do.

IMAGINATION AND SELF-DENIAL

These are the pampered, but it is by no means the exceptionally extravagant alone who shop after this manner. The shopping temperament belongs equally to the parsimonious, and, indeed, it is in one sense bound up with it—the more precious because it cannot, under pain of bankruptcy, be constantly indulged. And so it becomes a sort of pleasure of the imagination and of the memory, a kind of fetish. Not much is bought on these "angel's visits" to the shrines that inspire fanaticism; but the delight of seeing and handling their treasures remains like some poet's dream. It is a mental possession. The devotee prizes all the more what it were sacrilege to acquire. The sight of what she must do without lends a feeling of romance ,and of relief) to the prosy promenade past the gay counters, to the bold entrance into the sanctuary itself, to those timid inquiries made purely in the interests of self-denial, to those quick, mental memoranda taken with a view to reproducing some of these Persian triumphs cheaply at home, to that mysterious smile with which she seeks to put off that unbending goddess of a magnificent young show-woman.

THE DANGER OF FIXED PRICES.

Not everyone, however, combines so much caprice with so much courage, or both of these with so much self-control. Nor has everyone the tact to elude a diplomatic duel with her shop-ladyship the countess of the counter. Give those commercial young noblewomen an inch and they will take an ell—which, being interpreted, means that you will take much more than an ell away with you. She can flatter so subtly, make such apparent and adriot abatements that it needs a Cato in petticoats to withstand her wiles. That is why the Western custom of fixed prices is so dangerous. It lends her all the advantages, it gives you so little time for repentance or evasion. In the East and the South things are quite different. A protracted bargain is a regular part of the transaction out of which it enables you to get on those second thoughts which are often so invaluable. While the Turk swears by his mother's grave that "yesterday he could do business, to-day he can "do no business"; while the Nepolitan climbs slowly down from the heights of a thousand lire to the plain hundred, you have plenty of chance to make discretion the better part of your valour. Not so in honest old England. Once hesitate and you are lost—lost irretrievably. That is why the weaker vessels who wish to shop wisely, if they may not shop well, wait for the "sales," when they are forced to buy what they never wanted because they have missed something that they thought they did.

But the true shopper is put to no such shifts. She goes straight forward, seeing for the pleasure of buying, and buying for the pleasure of having everything put down to her "account." Needless to say, it is her husband's, and his pleasure is not always commensurate. Not all men have the shopping temperament or understand it. It is an art. Still, he knows she must shop by the law of her being, and that the motor's afternoon journeys are mainly divided between calls and "collecting." For that is the appropriate word. She is really a collector by instinct, a *virtuosa*—she purchases not because she likes, but because she must—because completeness is her aim, because she must add six more crowning specimens to her gallery of the sweetly superfluous. And so, as he is rich—or is so reputed—and as she does justice to his generosity, he must be contented. She looks so charming and, compared with some, is so moderate. But there are moments when he regrets that Bond-street was ever invented and is almost tempted to instruct the chauffeur to drive round and round Buckinghamshire of an afternoon.

DO NOT BE MISLED

AND NOTE THAT

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and NO OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM, EST. 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other Principal Eye Hospitals of London and holding Diplomas from London Eye Hospitals and Certificates by the Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons and Professors of the Hospital testifying to his being "a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.

STOCK :—Latest and of most perfect make

COMPETITION DEFIED.

"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure for all complaints of eyes. Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. 1 per tin of 32 Pills.

A tin only will convince you.

Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,

AND

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
Todd's Rajastnan. 2 vols —	— 7
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution — — —	— 7 1
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed — — —	— 5 11
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance: The Country, Its People and their Destiny — —	— 7

The following cheap and useful Libraries are in stock.

At annas **12** per volume:

Everyman's Library.
Home University Library.
Bohn's Popular Library
Th
h
Ro
Collins' Clear Type and Illustrated Classics.
Ward and Lock's World Library.
The Great Writers Series. (Biographical.)
Collins' National Library.
Nelson's Shilling Library.

At anna **8** per volume.

Th People's Library.

At anna **7** per volume.

Ward and Lock's 7d. Novels.
Collins 7d. Modern Fiction.
Nelson' 7d. Novels.

At anna **6** per volume.

The People's Books.
Nelson's 6d. Novels.
Newne's 6d. Library.

Detailed List on Application.

Can you DOUBT this ?

Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes :—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London : A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

Price Re. 1-8.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort.

MONSOON LEGGINGS

BEST SOLID BLACK ENGLISH LEATHER

(LONDON MADE)

IN ONE PIECE, NO SEAMS,

Rs. 10-8 nett.

"K" Monsoon Boots, Rs. 22-8.

DUNNETT & Co.

BOMBAY.

Use "The Amulet"

Glare Protector. *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)* For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" Chrysophyll " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of troubles

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.

Head Offices:—

67 & 68 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Bookstall

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody !!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society ?

Do you value control over others ?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness ?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,

M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

Free!, Free!!, Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.

80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

JINTAN REFRESHING And AROMATIC

JUST TRY

Made from the Prescription of two Professors of the Japanese Imperial Medical Academy.

Most Refreshing ! Exquisitely Aromatic ! !
Absolutely Pure ! Wonderully Effective ! ! !

SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN.

As a digestive it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the mostdelicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma,it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco & Alcoholick Spirits.

It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers,actors,singers & those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR

Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion Diarrhœa and Dysenter

PRICES.

30 pills packet.....1 Anna 6 pies. 65 pills packet.....3 Annas.
195 " " with metal case 8 Annas 455 " " with fancy metal case 1 Rupee

Sole Agets :—

Jintan Agency, Jooma Musjid, Bombay. PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branches—Watson's Hotel

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.

Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST

TO

THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel,

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ADLER 9 H.P. CARETTE.

There is no other small Car with so much good Workmanship or embodying so many fine points in design as the little ADLER. It costs little to buy and very little to run—is good to look at and extremely comfortable to ride in. In short it is THE BEST light Car value ever offered.

This little ADLER CARETTE and various other larger Models of the famous Adler Cars can be inspected and tried at the

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA)

Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Branches at: Poona, Secunderabad & Lahore.

Printed and published by A. P. Banwas, PANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COM. Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.